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YEMEN

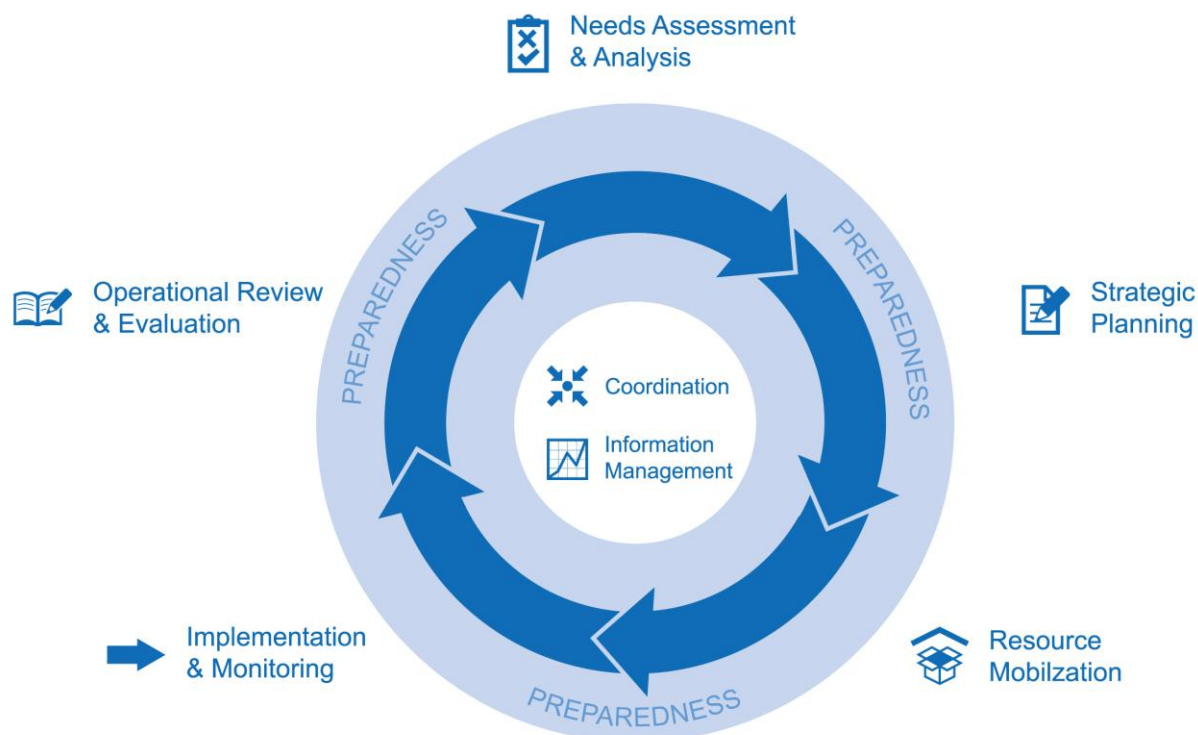
Humanitarian Response Plan
Mid-Year Review

2013



United Nations

Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)



Participants in 2013 Consolidated Appeal Mid-Year Review

47 appealing agencies

A ACF-France, ACTED, ADRA, Al Awn Foundation, **C** CARE International, CSSW, **D** DRC, **F** FAF, FAO, French Red Cross Society, **H** HI, HAD **I** iMMAP, IMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, IRD, IRW, Islamic Help, **M** MDM France, Mercy Corps, MERLIN, **N** NFDHR, NRC, **O** OCHA, OHCHR, OXFAM GB, **P** Progressio, PU-AMI, **Q** QC, **R** RI, ROHR, **S** SC, SHS, SOUL, **T** THFY, **U** UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, **V** VHI, **W** WFP, WHO, **Y** YFCA, YWU, **Z** ZOA International

42 implementing partners

A Al Amal, Al Awn Foundation, Al Ferdoos, Al-Goal Women Development Association, Al-Kawd Youth Association, Al-Mohajjarin Association, Al-Mohamashin Association, Al-Mustaqbal, Al-Nabras Association, Al-salam Organization, Al-Sawahel Women Association, Al Sheikh Abdullah for Fish Association, Alta'awn Association, Arabian Organization for Peace and Development, Arhab Social and Charitable Society, Attakamool, **B** Blood Donors Association, **C** CPI, **D** Democratic School, English Language Association, **F** Family & Community Development Association, FEWSNET, **I** IDF, IRI, **K** KFW, **N** National Yemeni Midwifery Association, **R** Raqeeb Organization, **S** SAD, Sam Women Association, Shawthab Foundation, SSA, Social Welfare Fund, Swasiah Organization Mosawah Organization, Swasiah Organization for Justice and Development, Seyaj, **Y** YCSA, Yemen Family Care, YLDF, Yemen Red Crescent Society, YEMAC, Youth Scout & Guides Association, Youths Unemployment Reduction Association

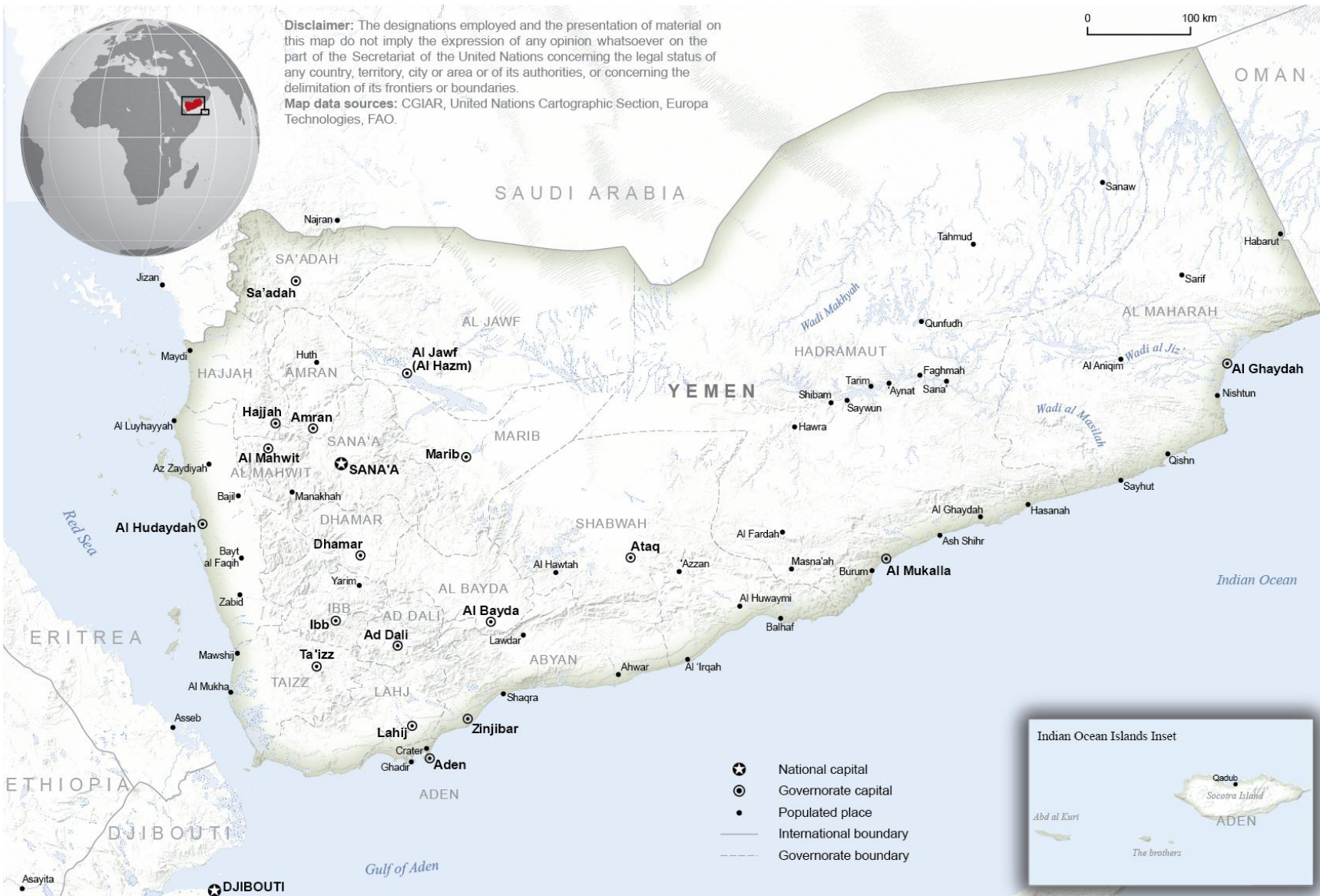
Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Reference Map	iv
1. SUMMARY	1
Humanitarian Dashboard	4
Table 1: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per sector/cluster	6
Table 2: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per priority level	7
Table 3: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per organization.....	7
2. UPDATE ON CONTEXT AND NEEDS	9
3. ANALYSIS OF FUNDING TO DATE.....	11
4. PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	16
Reporting on strategic objectives and indicators	16
Sector/Cluster updates	21
Camp Coordination and Camp Management, NFIs and Shelter	21
Coordination and support services.....	23
Early Recovery	25
Education	28
Food Security and Agriculture	30
Health	32
Logistics	35
Multi-sector: Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants	38
Nutrition	40
Protection	43
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	47
5. FORWARD VIEW.....	49
ANNEX: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING RESULTS TO DATE	59
Table 4: List of projects (grouped by sector/cluster)	59
Table 5: Humanitarian funding to projects coordinated in the appeal (per donor).....	72
Table 6: Total humanitarian funding (appeal plus other) per donor.....	73
Table 7: Humanitarian funding to projects not coordinated in the appeal (per sector)	74
Table 8: Requirements and funding to date per Gender Marker score	75
Table 9: Requirements and funding to date per geographical area	76

REFERENCE MAP

YEMEN - Reference Map



1. SUMMARY

Humanitarian needs and the underlying context in the Republic of Yemen remain largely unchanged since the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) was published in December 2012. An estimated 13.1 million people require humanitarian aid across the country. Due to access, security, implementation capacity and resource constraints, humanitarian partners are targeting 7.7 million people for the year.

Several events in 2013 have created a crucial opportunity to promote durable and sustainable solutions to the Yemeni crisis. Adjustments to existing programmes mostly involve efforts to take advantage of this opportunity by incorporating early recovery into life-saving activities, which will also help entrench the benefits of humanitarian investments to date. As a result of improved prioritization and focus for the remaining part of 2013, requirements for the humanitarian response in Yemen have decreased slightly to US\$ 702,334,398.¹ Humanitarian partners are committed to diversifying the donor base—including to Gulf countries and the private sector—to fund these requirements. Within high-priority projects, partners have identified the most critical activities for the rest of the year in an effort to facilitate quick funding decisions that will immediately help those with the most urgent needs.

Strategy for the remainder of 2013

The spirit of the overall 2013 YHRP strategy remains unchanged. For the rest of the year, the guiding purposes of humanitarian action in Yemen are to:

- Save lives and prevent further increases in mortality through the provision of nutrition, water and sanitation, primary health services, and food aid.
- Promote resilience and early recovery by improving agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods assets.
- Strengthen the response to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and improve the protection of vulnerable and conflict-affected people.

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 At mid-year: Key parameters

Planning and budgeting horizon	January – December 2013
Key milestones in the rest of 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June-July & December: Planting • July-August: Floods • September: Conclusion of National Dialogue • September-May: School year • October-December: Harvest • November-December: Dry season
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severely food-insecure: 4,462,673 • Malnourished children under five: 690,918 • Severely affected by poor water and sanitation access: 2,618,221 • Children in need of protection: 500,840 • IDPs: 299,087 • Returnees: 232,025 • Migrants: 37,150 • Refugees: 269,000 • Asylum seekers: 8,779 • People in IDP host communities in need: 150,000 <p>Total target population: 7.7 million people</p>
Total funding requested	US\$702,334,398
Funding requested per beneficiary	\$91

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

- Reinforce the evidence base and sustainability of humanitarian action by building local capacity and promoting cluster cooperation on assessments and programmes.

Partners have improved the strategic objectives by refining terminology and revising several indicators to ensure they are measurable and clearly linked the objectives.

Cluster response plans and progress to date

Like the overarching strategy, cluster response plans have changed little, and progress to date is mostly on target despite limited resources. Noteworthy is that many clusters have reached an important percentage of their targets despite low funding levels. This was made possible in part by focusing on high-impact projects and by reducing food rations, while strengthening coordinated interventions and continuing to invest in community level structures through capacity-building and local empowerment. Funds received by partners late in the last quarter of 2012 also contributed to the provision of humanitarian aid in the first quarter of 2013. However, the need to sustain funding well into the remainder of the year is critical to maintain such a momentum.

Going forward, clusters will make their programmes more sustainable, including by shifting from mobile to fixed assistance and strengthening local capacity. Also, government participation in the cluster system at national and sub-national level remains critical, particularly during the on-going political transition period in Yemen. Several ministries are playing key roles in some clusters, including in the Health, Education, WASH, and Nutrition Clusters and the Sub-Clusters on Child Protection and Gender-based Violence (GBV). Such efforts will support resilience by bolstering the infrastructure and personnel that provide basic services while maintaining necessary life-saving activities.

- **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter and NFIs (non-food items) Cluster:** The CCCM/Shelter/NFI Cluster is seeking \$39.5 million to support 463,060 internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable people with shelter and basic household items. As part of this key objective, the cluster is prioritizing vulnerable people in the north, as this group often ranks among the most destitute. With 33.6% of its requirements met, the cluster has reached 237,951 people to date.
- **Coordination and Common Services:** Coordination and common services facilitate the work of all clusters. For the rest of the year, the focus will be on resource mobilization (including outreach to Gulf countries and the private sector); information management; access and security information; and greater support to national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from pooled funds. OCHA, the international NGO Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) and UNDSS are requesting \$5.8 million to ensure these services will benefit the wider humanitarian community.
- **Early Recovery Cluster:** The Early Recovery Cluster seeks \$37.6 million to help nearly one million vulnerable and conflict-affected people resume normal life. Major activities include mine action, capacity-building of national NGOs and non-agricultural livelihoods. Recognizing its central role in creating durable solutions, the cluster will continue to prioritize mine action and livelihoods promotion in post-conflict areas for the rest of the year. With 8.3% of its funding requirements met, the Cluster has reached 53,829 people. Another 115,472 people living in areas cleared by mine action have benefited indirectly.
- **Education Cluster:** The Education Cluster is seeking \$19.4 million to ensure quality education and related services for 622,300 people. As part of this urgent objective, the cluster will prioritize activities in the north of Yemen in order to redress discrepancies in

programming which has mostly focused on the south. With 14% of its funding requirements met, the cluster has reached 323,909 people to date.

- **Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC):** The FSA Cluster is seeking \$283.8 million to provide urgent food and livelihoods assistance to 6.9 million Yemenis. In parallel to its life-saving services, the cluster will prioritize solutions to chronic food insecurity and promote self-sufficiency. With 51.2% of its funding requirements met, the cluster has reached 4.3 million people to date.
- **Health Cluster:** The Health Cluster is seeking \$59.3 million to provide emergency health assistance for 4.2 million people. This includes support for primary and secondary health services, capacity-building and disease monitoring and surveillance. Along with its life-saving programmes, the cluster will prioritize greater sustainability in its activities, training, community mobilization, and disease surveillance and management. With 19.3% of its funding requirements met, the cluster has reached just over one million people to date.
- **Logistics Cluster:** The Logistics Cluster is seeking \$1.6 million for services that are critical to humanitarian operations, including providing supply chain information, air transport and fuel supplies.
- **Multi-Sector: Refugees, Asylum-Seekers and Migrants:** The multi-sector requires \$51 million to provide basic services to refugees, asylum-seekers (\$41.7 million) and vulnerable migrants (\$9.3 million). These people are often in acute distress and need urgent assistance. Within this objective, the multi-sector will prioritize life-saving assistance, advocacy, capacity-building and support for voluntary returns of stranded and destitute migrants. To date, with 36.2% of financial requirement met (13% for migrants and 41.3% for refugees/asylum seekers), partners have reached 258,653 people (13,811 migrants and 244,842 refugees/asylum seekers) of the targeted 315,000 people.
- **Nutrition Cluster:** The Nutrition Cluster is seeking \$96 million to treat and prevent malnutrition and its devastating consequences across Yemen. As part of this critical objective, the Cluster will prioritize activities in the highest-need areas (Sa'ada, Al-Jawf, Abyan, Aden and Lahj Governorates) to treat acute malnutrition and address underlying causes. With 37.5% of its funding requirements met, the cluster has reached 282,171 people out of a target of 691,000.
- **Protection Cluster:** Protection Cluster partners require \$42.3 million to monitor and respond to rights violations—including against women and children—and support a stronger protective environment. The cluster will do this through consolidating social networks and strengthening communities' existing capacities to reduce risks and address immediate protection concerns. Within this objective, partners will prioritize the protection of vulnerable IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected people, particularly in the north. With only 15.3% of its funding requirements met, the Protection Cluster and GBV Sub-cluster to date have reached 647,886 people out of a target of 858,356 people, while the Child Protection Sub-cluster has reached 375,961 children out of a target of 500,849. Significant progress was also made through the development of a national IDP policy.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster:** The WASH Cluster is seeking \$66 million to provide clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for 2.6 million vulnerable people in Yemen. Major priorities for the rest of the year include WASH support for returnees in the south; greater attention to access to water, sanitation and hygiene services in rural areas and infrastructure in the south; and expanding services in the north. With only 18.3% of its funding requirements met, the cluster has reached 432,590 people to date, including about 192,000 who were given access to clean drinking water.

HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

2013 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan Mid-Year Review (as of 17 June 2013)

Crisis Description

Drivers of crisis:

- Extreme poverty and volatile food and commodity prices contribute to food insecurity and limited access to basic services and livelihoods.
- Very low government capacity to provide social services in many areas where humanitarian needs are high.
- New localized conflicts in the north and the south set to continue in 2013, exacerbated by weak rule of law and security systems.
- Influx of refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa.

Needs profile:

- 13 million people lack access to safe water and basic sanitation.
- 10.5 million people are food-insecure; half of them are severely affected.
- 6.4 million people lack access to basic healthcare services.
- 2.6 million children under 5 are stunted due to chronic malnutrition; 1 million children under 5 suffer acute malnutrition; 255,000 of them are severely affected.
- 299,087 IDPs; 232,025 returnees; 237,717 refugees; 7,125 asylum seekers; 106,205 vulnerable and stranded migrants.

Baseline

Population (source : World Bank, 2011 estimate)	24.8 m
GDP per capita (source: World Bank, 2010 est.)	\$1,209
% pop. living under poverty line (source: World Bank, 2012)	54.4%
Life expectancy (2010 est.) (source: SOWC2012)	64 years
Under-five mortality (2010 est.) (source: SOWC 2012)	77/1,000
U5 death rate (SMART surveys 2011-2012)	<1/10,000 U5/day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (2010 est) (source: SOWC2012)	15%
Population of children under 18 (source, UNPD, 2010)	12.4 M
Child labour (5-17 years) (Source: ILO, 2013)	17%

Funding

\$702 million Requested in 2013

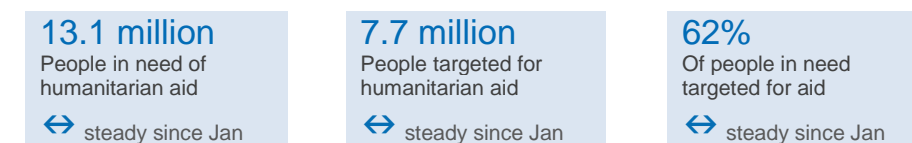


Strategic Objectives

- 1. Save lives and prevent further increases in mortality through the provision of nutrition, water and sanitation, primary health services and food aid.**
 Progress on strategic objective 1: Coverage in food distributions, nutrition programmes, WASH and primary health care on track in line with available resources.
- 2. Promote resilience and early recovery by improving agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods assets;**
 Progress on strategic objective 2: Progress against targets lagging somewhat behind, largely as a result of weak support for livelihoods and other early recovery activities.
- 3. Strengthen the response to violations of human rights and humanitarian law and improve the protection of vulnerable and conflict-affected people.**
 Progress on strategic objective 3: Significant progress despite challenges, including a comprehensive IDP policy under government consideration, 2.5 million square meters cleared of mines and mine risk education for more than 200,000 people.
- 4. Reinforce the evidence-base and sustainability of humanitarian action by building local capacity and promoting cluster cooperation on assessments and programmes.**
 Progress on strategic objective 4: Significant progress made to promote joint assessments, with the establishment of a joint assessment task force; capacity-building through training of national NGOs ahead of schedule; more work needed to promote joint programming and funding for national NGOs

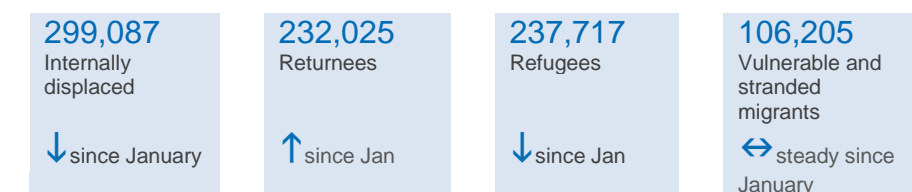
Key Figures

Overall caseload



Source: UNICEF/WFP/OCHA

Displacement



Source: IDP Task Force/UNHCR

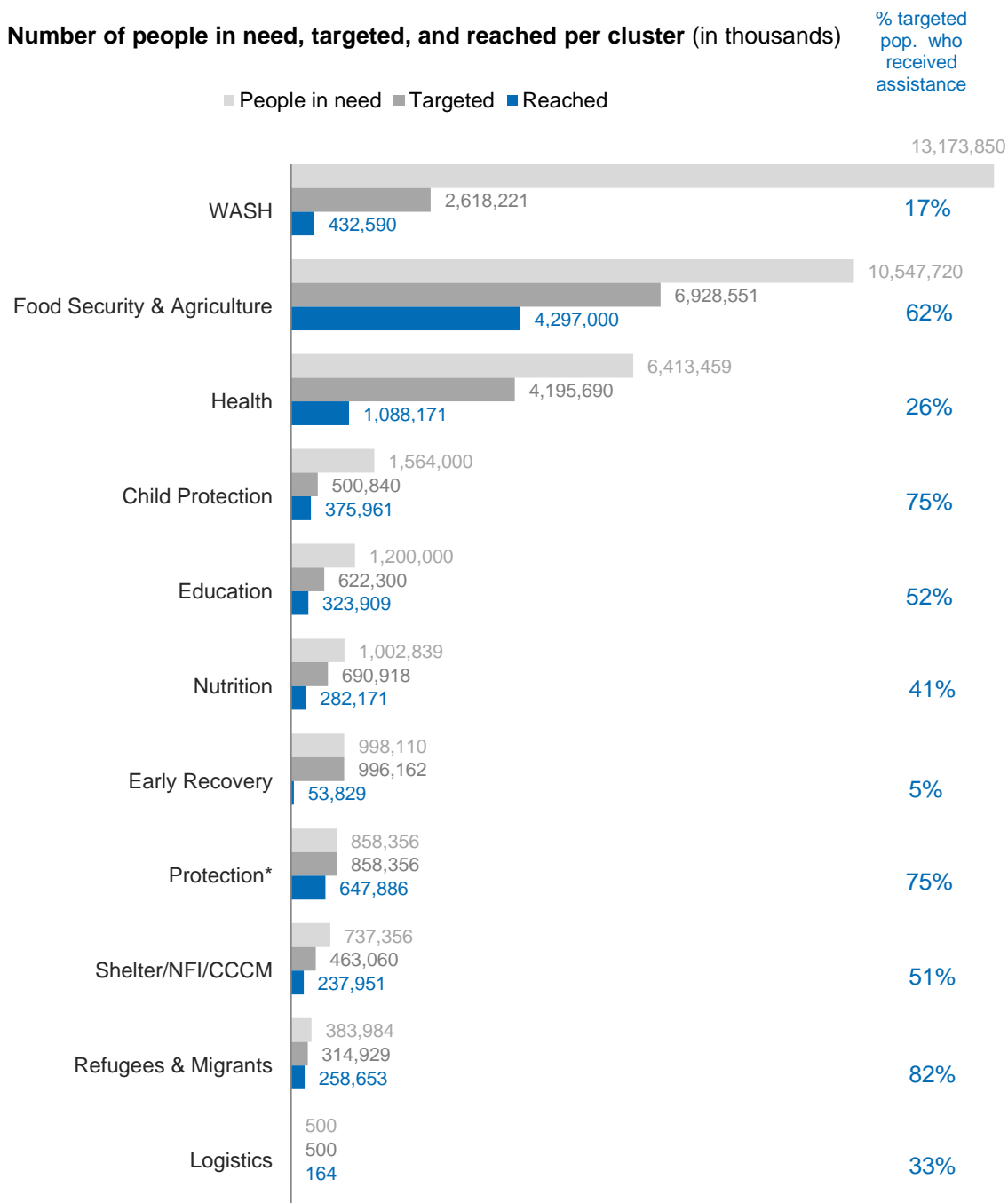
Food security, health, WASH and nutrition needs



Source: WFP CFSS 2012. RWSIS 2010-2012, UNICEF SMART SURVEYS 2011-13.

* Number of GAM cases increased slightly from 998,000 to 1,002,839, including 255,000 SAM cases

Results achieved in 2013



* Data includes Protection Cluster and GBV Sub-cluster

Table 1: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per sector/cluster

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
CCCM / NFI / SHELTER	31,428,784	39,538,784	13,276,308	26,262,476	34%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,369,873	5,796,779	4,872,869	923,910	84%	-
EARLY RECOVERY	31,465,871	37,568,311	3,124,785	34,443,526	8%	-
EDUCATION	20,575,769	19,431,769	2,711,337	16,720,432	14%	-
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	303,162,338	283,776,589	145,294,096	138,482,493	51%	-
HEALTH	58,916,582	59,267,487	11,446,904	47,820,583	19%	-
LOGISTICS	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,381,138	218,862	86%	-
MULTI-SECTOR : REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND MIGRANTS	50,696,264	51,072,344	18,492,921	32,579,423	36%	-
NUTRITION	96,020,222	96,020,222	36,026,296	59,993,926	38%	-
PROTECTION	40,838,174	42,270,136	6,450,379	35,819,757	15%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	75,763,110	65,991,977	12,056,918	53,935,059	18%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	14,463,373	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	716,836,987	702,334,398	269,597,324	432,737,074	38%	-

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

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Table 2: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per priority level

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Priority	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
HIGH	658,690,589	642,820,458	256,843,849	385,976,609	40%	-
MEDIUM	58,146,398	59,513,940	6,856,142	52,657,798	12%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	5,897,333	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	716,836,987	702,334,398	269,597,324	432,737,074	38%	-

Table 3: 2013 Requirements and funding to date per organization

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
ACF - France	5,773,145	5,773,145	863,159	4,909,986	15%	-
ACTED	13,074,081	13,074,081	5,109,329	7,964,752	39%	-
ADRA	11,725,335	9,774,780	264,267	9,510,513	3%	-
AFD	692,969	692,969	-	692,969	0%	-
CARE International	5,585,692	5,585,692	586,149	4,999,543	10%	-
CSSW	4,550,500	4,550,500	-	4,550,500	0%	-
DRC	4,721,673	2,842,223	537,634	2,304,589	19%	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	8,566,040	n/a	n/a	-
FAF	178,672	178,672	-	178,672	0%	-
FAO	12,021,184	11,484,495	2,193,311	9,291,184	19%	-
France RC	1,679,900	1,679,900	-	1,679,900	0%	-
HAD	247,264	247,264	247,264	-	100%	-
HI	1,650,000	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	0%	-
IH	-	940,000	-	940,000	0%	-
IMC	2,575,000	2,575,000	1,943,498	631,502	75%	-
iMMAP	866,598	737,765	513,704	224,061	70%	-
INTERMOS	1,508,986	1,208,986	235,660	973,326	19%	-
IOM	38,146,297	38,146,297	3,503,039	34,643,258	9%	-
IRC	4,483,500	4,483,500	-	4,483,500	0%	-
IRD	1,837,216	1,837,216	250,000	1,587,216	14%	-
IRW	23,725,750	23,725,750	-	23,725,750	0%	-

Appealing organization	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$) A	(\$) B	(\$) C	(\$) D=B-C	E=C/B	(\$) F
MDM France	1,029,045	1,029,045	-	1,029,045	0%	-
Mercy Corps	17,923,000	17,923,000	165,461	17,757,539	1%	-
MERLIN	2,525,858	2,525,858	-	2,525,858	0%	-
NFDHR	824,000	824,000	-	824,000	0%	-
NRC	9,669,747	9,669,747	5,242,953	4,426,794	54%	-
OCHA	5,242,816	4,858,714	4,359,165	499,549	90%	-
OHCHR	514,700	514,700	99,726	414,974	19%	-
OXFAM GB	33,875,000	12,621,000	6,450,261	6,170,739	51%	-
Progressio	776,106	872,905	-	872,905	0%	-
PU-AMI	4,333,330	4,333,330	-	4,333,330	0%	-
QC	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	0%	-
RI	13,312,775	6,853,231	-	6,853,231	0%	-
ROHR	290,360	290,360	-	290,360	0%	-
SC	42,325,000	41,181,000	7,766,296	33,414,704	19%	-
SHS	253,920	253,920	-	253,920	0%	-
SOUL	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	0%	-
THFY	838,001	498,513	-	498,513	0%	-
UNAIDS	104,325	104,325	-	104,325	0%	-
UNDP	8,137,000	15,731,940	2,301,225	13,430,715	15%	-
UNDSS	260,459	200,300	-	200,300	0%	-
UNFPA	3,132,336	3,632,336	1,228,487	2,403,849	34%	-
UNHCR	59,837,440	70,389,932	29,998,708	40,391,224	43%	-
UNICEF	81,333,795	81,583,795	21,701,701	59,882,094	27%	-
VHI	3,045,000	3,045,000	-	3,045,000	0%	-
WFP	251,889,362	251,889,362	159,301,709	92,587,653	63%	-
WHO	33,430,350	33,430,350	6,168,578	27,261,772	18%	-
YFCA	472,500	472,500	-	472,500	0%	-
YWU	340,000	340,000	-	340,000	0%	-
ZOA Refugee Care	1,997,000	1,997,000	-	1,997,000	0%	-
Grand Total	716,836,987	702,334,398	269,597,324	432,737,074	38%	-

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2. UPDATE ON CONTEXT AND NEEDS

The context and scope of humanitarian needs in Yemen remain largely unchanged since the 2013 YHRP was published. Improvements in access and security in some areas are encouraging, but an estimated 13.1 million people remain affected by the humanitarian crisis. Recent, fragile improvements offer a critical opportunity to move the crisis in Yemen closer to recovery. Humanitarian partners are committed to promoting sustainable, durable solutions wherever possible for the rest of the year.

Politics, security and the aid environment

The launch of the National Dialogue on 18 March 2013, while key to ultimately resolving the crisis, risks overshadowing the immediate need for humanitarian assistance. In the south, opponents of the national dialogue have launched a civil disobedience campaign that disrupts government services, limits humanitarian movements and has the potential to further destabilize the area.

The volatile security situation impacts humanitarian operations in most parts of the country, with an increased risk of kidnappings of international staff. Following their retreat from Abyan in mid-2012, Ansar Al-Sharia have scattered to remote areas with limited government control. This has created an unpredictable situation and could result in new confrontations with tribal groups and government forces.

Recent months have witnessed a worrying trend in visas for international NGO staff and UN consultants. Since international NGOs playing a key role with respect to the appeal, onerous visa requirements and approval delays undermine the humanitarian community's ability to deliver on the targets set for the year. Humanitarian partners are working closely with government authorities to address this issue.

Support for returnees, the chronically displaced and migrants

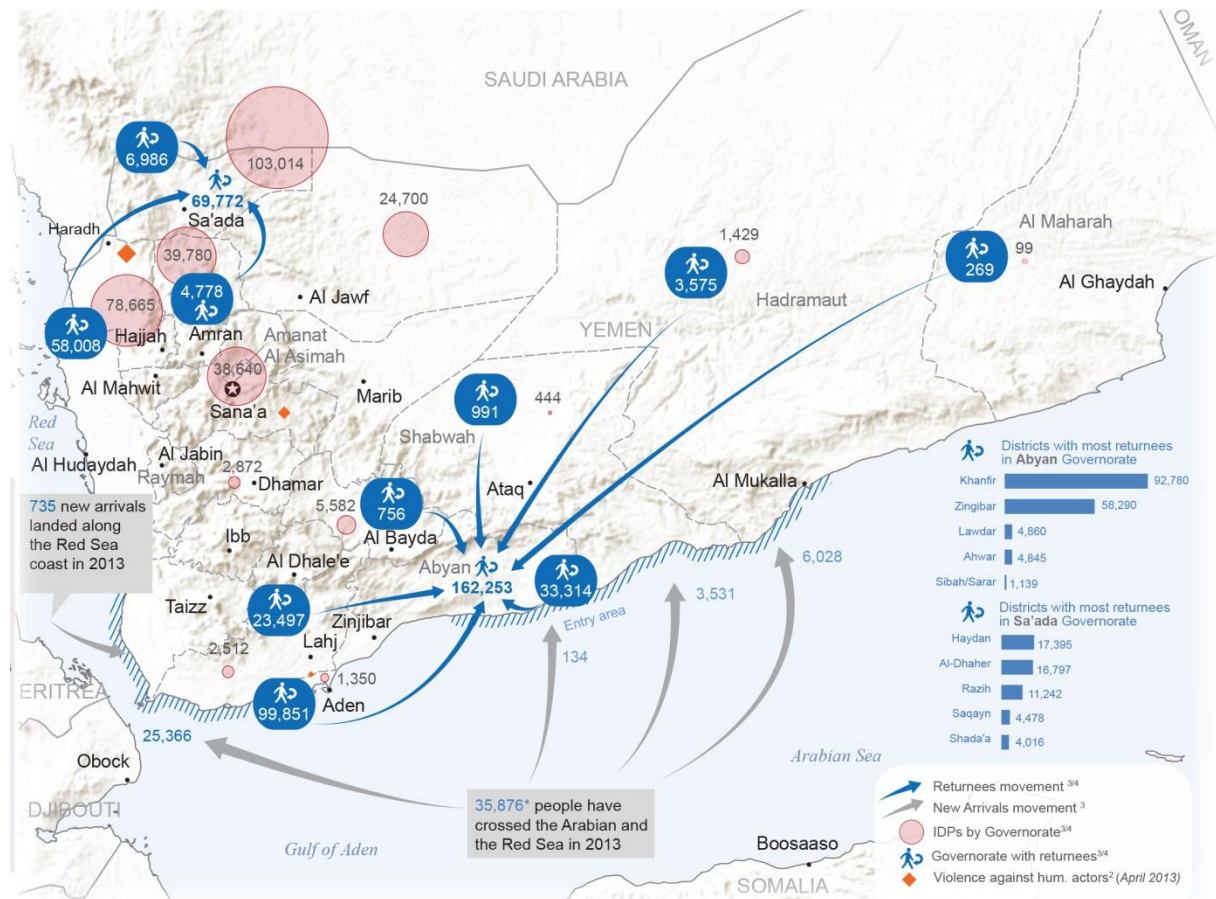
The return of 162,253 former IDPs to Abyan reduces the number of IDPs in the south to 6,133, thus reducing the need for IDP-focused programmes there. However, returnees require significant support in their transition back to normal life, especially in the areas of mine action, health care, water and sanitation, protection, shelter, NFIs and education. At the same time, partners must work with communities to restore their livelihoods and self-sufficiency.

In northern Yemen, the prospects for return of roughly 300,000 IDPs remain distant. Their needs for food, health care, nutrition, WASH, shelter, access to safe land, protection and psycho-social support are high. Humanitarian efforts in the north should focus on developing sustainable solutions to protracted displacement and increase support for the 95% of northern IDPs who live outside camps. A recent survey indicated that many of the estimated 70,000 IDPs who have returned to Sa'ada travel the 200 kilometres to Haradh to collect food assistance. This highlights a need to improve aid delivery closer to return areas.

Meanwhile, Ethiopian and Yemeni migrants are being deported back to Yemen from Saudi Arabia on an unprecedented scale, while migrants continue to arrive to Yemen from the Horn of Africa. As of the end of April, 36,000 people had arrived to the Yemeni shore, including 30,000 Ethiopian migrants. These developments have increased the overall migrant caseload, exacerbating needs

for protection, health, psycho-social support, WASH, food, shelter and voluntary return assistance for stranded migrants.

IDPs, Returnees and New Arrivals (Refugees, Asylum-Seekers and Migrants)



Promoting resilience and durable solutions

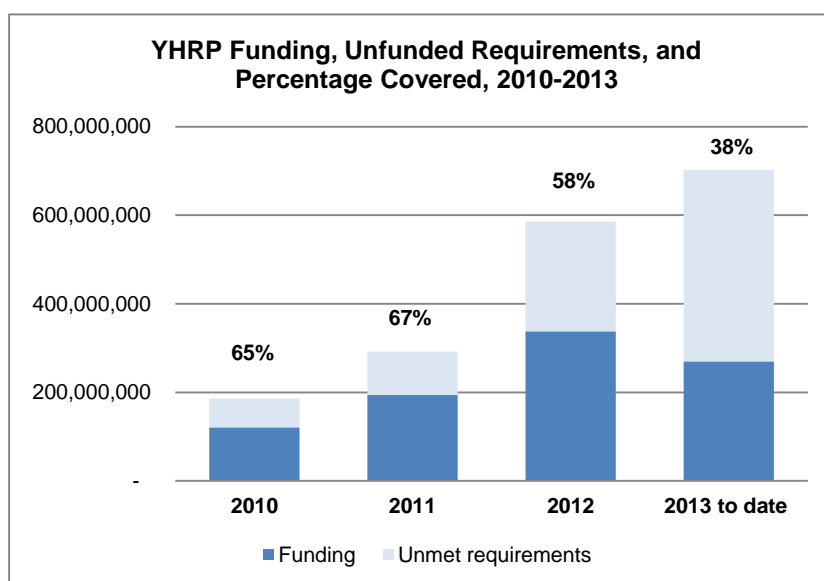
Aid programmes must keep pace with developments on the ground. As a result, the overall approach to assistance will shift slightly in the second half of 2013 to better meet identified needs and consolidate the focus on resilience and early recovery. The crisis in Yemen has also exposed chronic vulnerabilities that cannot be resolved solely through humanitarian action. Strengthening links between emergency relief and early recovery is therefore essential to entrenching the benefits of humanitarian aid to date. Most clusters will make their activities more sustainable over the remainder of the year, shifting from mobile to fixed health facilities, supporting infrastructure rehabilitation, addressing acute and chronic malnutrition, moving towards more sustainable shelter, and engaging communities more directly in social protection services.

3. ANALYSIS OF FUNDING TO DATE

The 2013 YHRP originally requested \$716.8 million, a 22% increase over the previous year. With this mid-year review (MYR), funding requirements will decrease by 2% to \$702 million. Several important points justify full support for this amount:

- Persistently high assessed humanitarian needs, including for life-saving assistance.
- A growing number of partners participating in the YHRP, including from the region.
- Better access to people in need in previously inaccessible areas (mainly in the south).
- Recognized opportunities to promote durable solutions by supporting early recovery.

Humanitarian partners are aware that many traditional donors are facing financial constraints, and that several large-scale crises with greater visibility than Yemen require significant funding, but also that neighbouring countries are providing significant assistance to Yemen outside the consolidated appeal process. (However, reported humanitarian funding for Yemen not directed to actions planned in the YHRP amounts to \$18.4 million,² less than one-tenth of the amount that donors have directed towards the YHRP, which shows very good donor adherence to the YHRP.) To address these funding constraints, the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team is seeking to expand the donor base, including in Gulf countries and to the private sector. As a part of the mid-year review process, clusters have prioritized their activities in order to clearly signal their most urgent programmes.

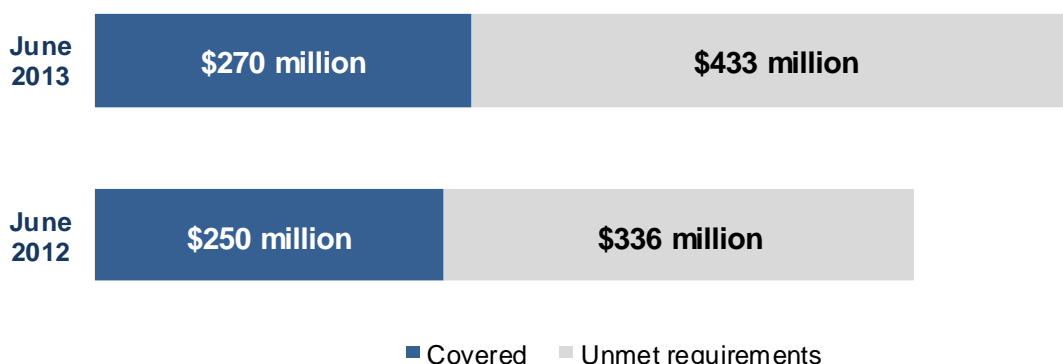


Funding to the appeal at mid-year

At mid-year, the YHRP stands 38% funded, falling slightly short of the 40% mid-year target. This is an increase compared to the 2012 YHRP at mid-year in absolute terms (\$270 million in 2013 versus \$250 million at mid-2012) but a decrease in proportion to requirements (38% now versus 43% at mid-2012).

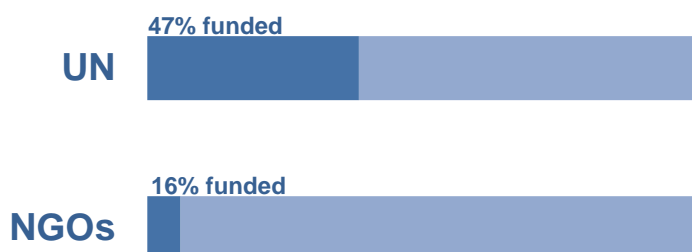
² This figure excludes the \$13.2 million balance of the ECHO decision for Yemen not yet contracted to specific organizations, because an unknown part of that (usually more than half) will eventually go to YHRP projects.

Funding Requirement vs Received (Jun 2012 vs. Jun 2013)



The vast majority of funds contributed to date have been provided to UN agencies³, whose projects are currently 47% funded, compared to 16% for NGO projects. This discrepancy is partially due to \$17 million in Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grants, which by mandate went only to UN agencies.⁴ Financial support for NGOs is critical to sustainable humanitarian programmes, particularly in areas where the UN has limited access. Strengthening the capacity of national NGOs is also a core element of the YHRP.

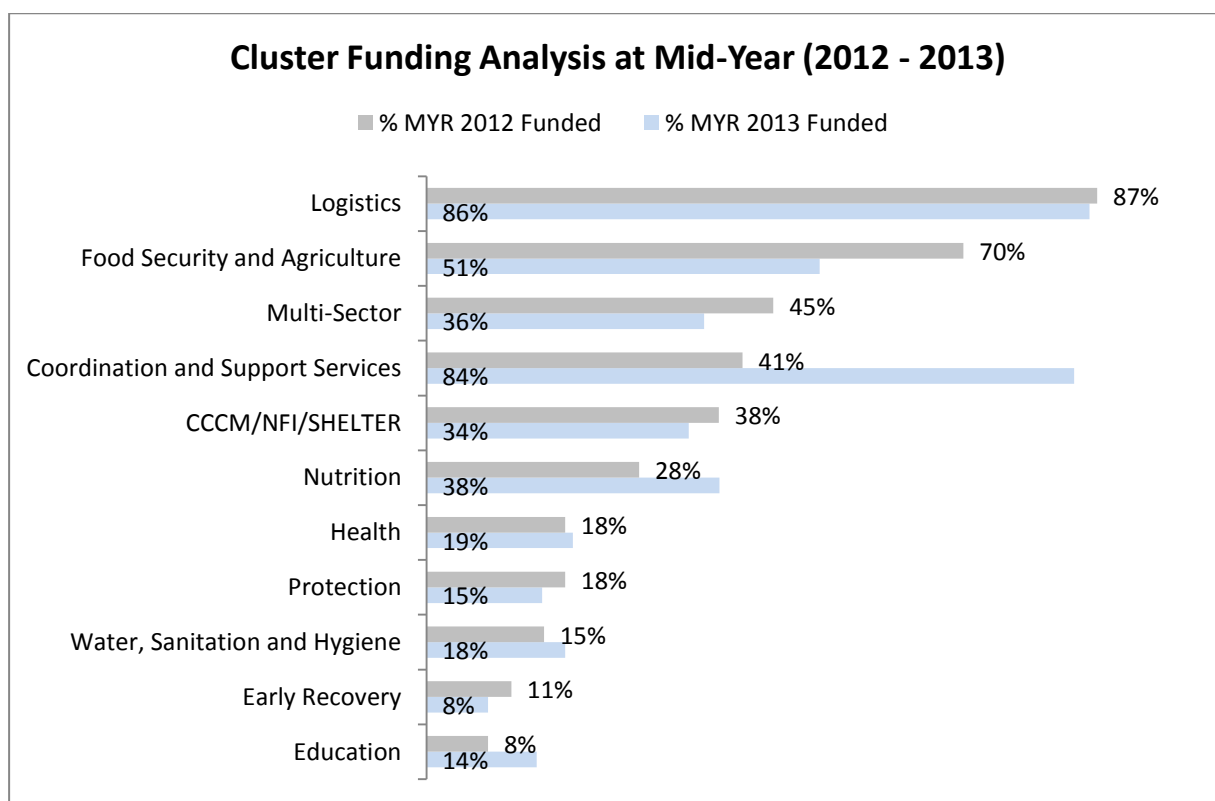
Percentage funding by organization type



Funding across clusters is uneven, with Early Recovery, Education, Protection, Health and WASH Clusters all under 20% funded at mid-year. These shortages have already impaired programmes. With only half the coverage it had this time last year, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster temporarily reduced food rations by 50% for almost 300,000 IDPs and returnees with families of more than six people, in February and March. Lack of funding for other life-saving sectors may increase mortality and morbidity due to unchecked water-borne diseases and other threats. Health partners have warned that 200,000 people in the north stand to lose health care services if no further funding is provided. Donor support for livelihoods and resilience-building has also been extremely limited.

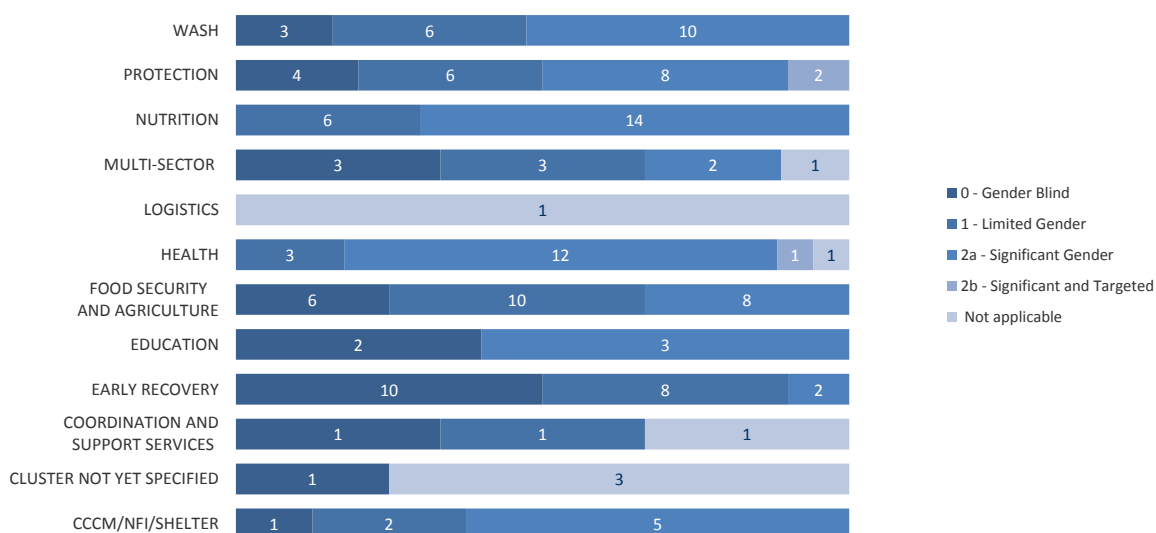
³ All references to UN agencies in the funding analysis also include IOM, for brevity, though IOM is technically a non-UN inter-governmental organization.

⁴ It should be noted, however, that some of the CERF funding was also passed on to NGO implementing partners.



Yemen consistently ranks last on indices measuring gender equality, and the challenges for gender-sensitive programming are daunting. The most recent reports of the World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index – primarily a measure of women’s share of economic opportunity – and the Gender Inequality Index – a composite score within the Human Development Index measuring gaps in standard of living and basic services – show Yemen at the bottom of the list. As of mid-year, 46% of funding was allocated to projects designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality; 26% of funding was allocated to projects designed to contribute significantly to gender equality; and 28% of funding was allocated to projects that aimed specifically at advancing gender equality. Much more is needed to incorporate a stronger gender perspective across programmes, but progress is slow due to cultural norms and stigma surrounding this issue.

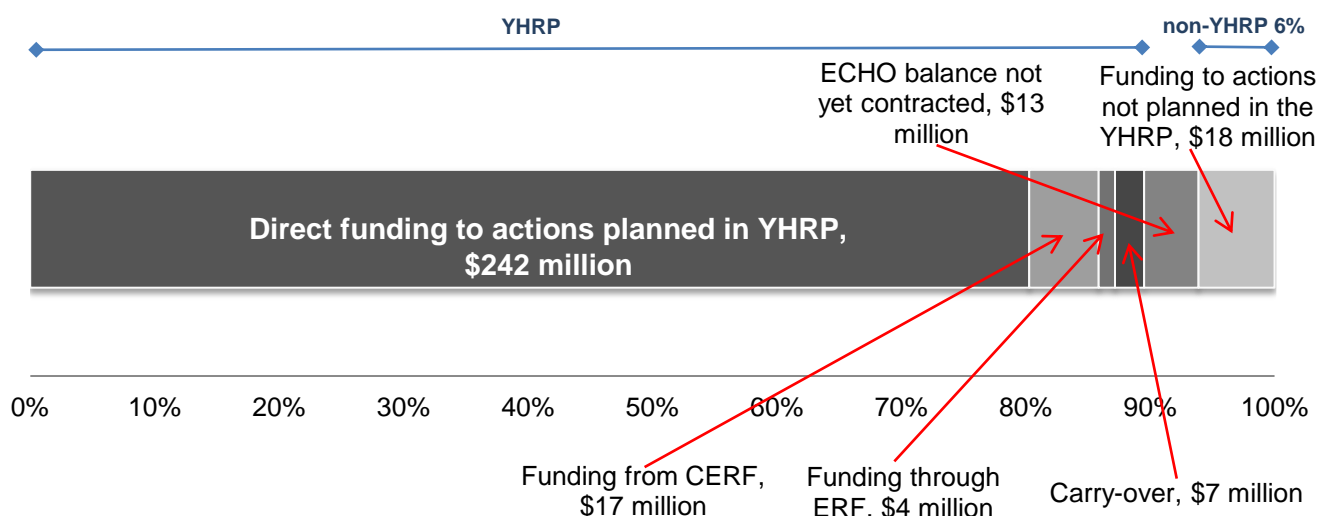
Number of Projects by Gender Marker and by Cluster



Overall funding to the emergency and non-YHRP funding

Overall funding for the emergency amounts to \$301.2 million, with funding outside the YHRP totalling \$18.4 million plus the \$13.2 million balance of the ECHO decision for Yemen not yet contracted to specific organizations (some of which is likely to end up in YHRP projects). The main areas funded outside the YHRP include the National Dialogue and funding for the ICRC appeal. Most of these projects are not directly in line with the scope of the YHRP, though they may well contribute to the broader YHRP goals of saving lives and improving livelihoods.

Total humanitarian funding (CAP and non-CAP)



Large amounts of support for Yemen—including humanitarian aid—is believed to be channelled bilaterally. This includes funding from Gulf countries through Gulf-based organizations, charities and foundations. These groups make an important contribution to meeting needs, but not all humanitarian contributions are consistently reported to FTS. The Humanitarian Country Team is working to strengthen information-sharing and coordination with the Gulf region.

Pooled funding

Two pooled funding mechanisms have contributed to funding the response in Yemen: the CERF and the locally-managed Yemen Emergency Response Fund (ERF). Yemen received almost \$17 million from the CERF Underfunded Window early this year, constituting 6% of total YHRP funding allocated to humanitarian agencies to date in 2013. These funds were used for priority actions, enabling support for returnees in the Abyan Governorate and for conflict-affected people in northern areas controlled by Ansar Allah (Al-Houthis). The funding supported UN agency-NGO partnership as grants were provided to those UN agencies that partnered with NGOs on CERF projects.

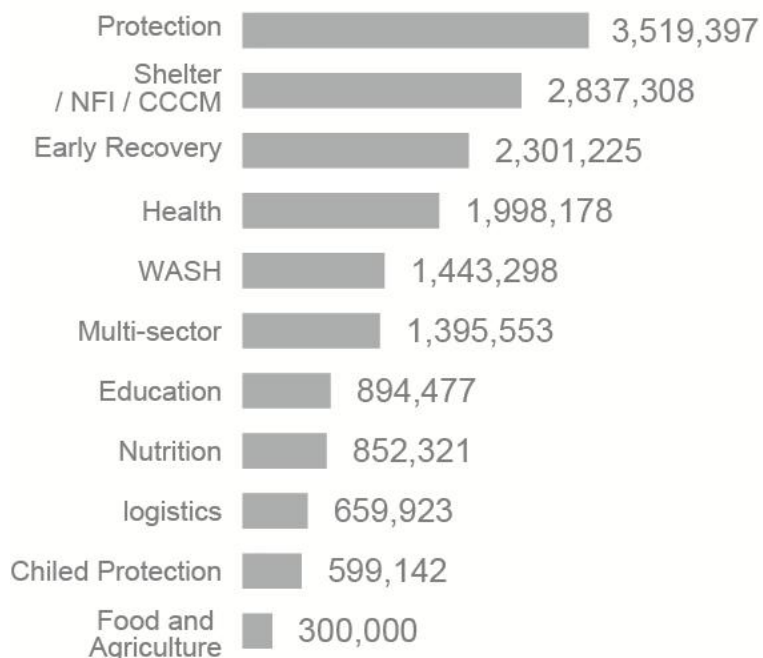
The ERF has allocated \$1.7 million for humanitarian projects in 2013 in line with its strategic objectives.⁵ This funding was awarded to six international NGOs to provide protection for

⁵ ERF strategic objectives in 2013 are the following: 1) to act as a flexible emergency response fund for new or unforeseen emergency needs; 2) to address immediate life-saving needs stemming from natural disaster and conflict by

vulnerable migrants and refugees; to support returnees in the south; and to deliver emergency assistance to IDPs and vulnerable host communities.

CERF allocation per cluster

\$16.8 Million total funding (31 March)



Source: OCHA Yemen

acting as a fund of last resort for eligible projects that have not been funded within the YHRP; and 3) to encourage more international NGOs to conduct critically important projects in Yemen by acting as a complementary source of funding.

4. PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Reporting on strategic objectives and indicators

Humanitarian partners reviewed the strategic objectives and associated targets and indicators at a workshop on 28 May 2013. Partners agreed that the spirit of all four objectives remained valid, but that their scope needed to be better defined and to be more measurable. As a result, the objectives, targets and indicators were slightly revised based on the workshop conclusions. These revisions were then submitted to humanitarian partners for approval. The final outcome appears below, including clearly agreed responsibilities for who will measure progress against various targets. Details of the changes to each indicator appear below with comments on progress to date.

- 1** Save lives and prevent further increases in mortality through the provision of nutrition, water and sanitation, primary health services, and food aid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year	Measured by:
Global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates below the emergency threshold	GAM below 15%	GAM rate: 14.5 % ⁶	Nutrition Cluster
	SAM below 5%	SAM rate: 4.6% ⁱ	
Funding and coverage of targeted populations for food distribution	Funding: 40% by mid-year; 80% by year end	Funding: 60%	OCHA/FTS
	Coverage: 80%	Coverage: 85% (3.8 million people in 13 Governorates, but with reduced rations)	Food Security Cluster
Funding and coverage of targeted population for nutrition interventions	Funding: 40% by mid-year; 80% by year end	Funding: 37.5%	OCHA/FTS
	Coverage: 40% by mid-year; 80% by year end	Coverage: 40.8%	Nutrition Cluster
Funding and coverage of targeted population for primary health care interventions	Funding: 40% by mid-year; 80% by year end	Funding: 19.3%	OCHA/FTS
	Coverage: 40% by mid-year; 80% by year end	Coverage: 26%	Health Cluster
Funding and coverage of targeted population for water support	Funding: 40% by mid-year; 80% by year end	Funding: 18.3%	OCHA/FTS
	Coverage: 40% by mid-year; 80% by year end	Coverage: 8%	WASH Cluster

⁶ UNICEF Draft Social Protection Monitoring Survey

Strategic Objective 1 focuses on preventing increases in the Yemeni mortality rate. Its targets and indicators measure the provision of life-saving services. These indicators are imperfect measures of changes in mortality, but they are the best proxies available in light of the lack of baseline mortality figures and the impracticality of conducting comprehensive mortality assessments by the end of the year. Progress is largely on track in light of available resources. In fact, coverage in food distribution, nutrition programmes and primary health care is somewhat ahead of funding levels. Faced with funding shortages, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster made the difficult decision to reduce rations by 50% for almost 300,000 IDPs and returnees in February and March 2013 in order to reach all people in need. Nutrition partners have helped keep the national global and severe acute malnutrition (GAM and SAM) rates—at 4.6% and 14.5% respectively—below emergency thresholds (5% and 15%, respectively). However, local malnutrition rates continue to vary widely, with GAM rates rising as high as 31.75% in Al-Hudaydah Governorate. Health partners prioritized support for the most vulnerable, allowing them to reach 26% of target beneficiaries with only 19.3% of required funding. These efforts helped keep 80% of primary and secondary health services operational in priority districts and maintain basic access standards, albeit with shortages of essential medicine. Finally, WASH Cluster targets were roughly on schedule despite extremely low funding. By mid-year, WASH partners had ensured access to water for drinking and household use for about 192,000 people.

2 Promote resilience and early recovery by improving agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods assets.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year	Measured by:
No. of beneficiaries whose livelihoods are improved through livestock assistance	195,000	2,000	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
No. of beneficiaries whose livelihoods are improved through crop and water management assistance	296,000	6,050	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
No. of beneficiaries who benefited from cash-for-work activities	8,900	100	Early Recovery Cluster
No. of small businesses established or rehabilitated	980	219	Early Recovery Cluster

Promoting resilience and early recovery is a key strategic objective for all clusters. However, the concepts of resilience, early recovery and durable solutions have not been clearly enough defined to enable comprehensive monitoring and reporting on these issues in Yemen. For the remainder of the year, humanitarian partners have therefore agreed to report on indicators that demonstrate improvements in people's livelihoods—both agricultural and non-agricultural.

On the selected indicators, progress against targets is lagging significantly at mid-year due to underfunding for early recovery and livelihood activities. As concepts, resilience and early recovery are both much broader than what is reflected in the 2013 indicators. Partners agreed on these indicators in the absence of better alternatives, and have agreed to develop a common understanding of these concepts and how to measure them more effectively as part of the 2014 planning cycle. This exercise will include an effort by the inter-cluster Early Recovery Network to track recovery activities across all clusters.

3

Strengthen the response to violations of human rights and humanitarian law, and improve the protection of vulnerable and conflict-affected people.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year	Measured by:
Funding and coverage of target for protection response activities and services	Funding: 40% Coverage: 40%	Funding: 14% Coverage: 35%	OCHA/FTS Protection Cluster
Status of National IDP Policy	IDP Policy agreed with Government	IDP Policy presented to HCT in May 2013, awaiting final Government approval	Protection Cluster
No. of square meters cleared for landmines	13,072,000 sq.m. ⁷	2,585,414 sq.m.	Early Recovery Cluster
No. of sq.m. surveyed and released or marked as hazardous	32,725,000 sq.m. ⁸	5,231,935 sq.m. ⁹	Early Recovery Cluster
No. of persons benefiting from mine risk education (MRE) ¹⁰	400,000 people	216,801 people	Early Recovery and Protection Cluster
No. of mine victims assisted	457 victims ¹¹	113 victims	Early Recovery Cluster
Schools are made accessible to enable Yemeni children access education	80% of schools used for other purposes and/or destroyed are made available for educational purpose and rehabilitated, enabling 89,600 children to resume education in safe learning environment	35% of schools rehabilitated, enabling access to education in safe learning environments for 39,000 children	Education Cluster

Protection is difficult to quantify. Despite this challenge, humanitarian partners have strived to develop accurate measurements of the protective environment in Yemen. Progress has been made in agreeing a comprehensive national policy on internal displacement with the government. The policy was developed through extensive consultations with relevant government ministries, IDPs, returnees, conflict affected communities, as well as other clusters and sub-clusters. This policy reflects standards in international law, including human rights law, international humanitarian law and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. When approved, it will give IDPs access to better information about their rights and available assistance, clarify the responsibilities of the government, and establish a collaborative framework for meeting IDPs' needs.

By mid-year, all 90,000 children in Yemen who had no access to education due to conflict had returned to class. However, fewer than half of these children (39,000) returned to re-habilitated schools. The remaining 51,000 are attending classes in unsafe learning environments. Mine action has also made significant progress, particularly considering low funding levels and new threats from cluster munitions and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that have claimed the

⁷ The target has been revised to reflect the new expanded mine action programme.

⁸ Figures have been adjusted after more detailed survey.

⁹ Figures for January – April 2013.

¹⁰ MRE is a joint effort by the Protection and Early Recovery Clusters, the target has been revised to reflect the Protection Cluster programmes.

¹¹ The original target (9,500 people) erroneously included assistance to non-mine victims. The target number has therefore been reduced to reflect only mine victims, as originally intended.

lives of nine humanitarian de-miners and injured 23. Partners have surveyed and prepared for clearance a much larger area than expected, while actual clearance is largely on track given available funding. Partners have also educated more than 200,000 people on the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance, fully on target despite funding constraints.

4

Reinforce the evidence base and sustainability of humanitarian action by building local capacity and promoting cluster cooperation on assessments and programmes.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year	Measured by:
Funding level of YHRP	40% by mid-year	38%	OCHA/FTS
National NGOs participating in capacity-building programmes	30 NNGOs	80 NNGOs participated in capacity-building programmes and assessment trainings	All clusters
% of ERF funding awarded to national NGOs	20%	0%	OCHA
No. of inter-cluster needs analysis reports based on an established Common Assessment Platform	4	1	OCHA
No. of districts where inter-cluster needs assessments have been conducted	10	3	OCHA
Piloting of inter-cluster joint programming	2 districts	0	OCHA

Strategic Objective 4 originally focused on joint programming as the primary means of ensuring sustainable humanitarian action. Faced with access restrictions and limited funding, humanitarian partners agreed during this mid-year review that stronger local capacity was the best strategy to overcome these obstacles. As a result, targets and indicators were revised to emphasize capacity-building. Inter-cluster cooperation has been retained as a focus, but with priority given to building a solid evidence base for humanitarian aid and piloting joint programmes. For the rest of 2013, OCHA will take a stronger leadership role in promoting these pilots in the field, thereby encouraging a greater convergence of resources at the local level.

Overall, progress on this objective has been mixed. Sustained advocacy efforts have brought funding relatively close to the 40% target at mid-year, and training of national NGOs is ahead of schedule. However, training has not necessarily translated into an increased role for these organizations: none of the three ERF proposals submitted this year by national NGOs met the minimum standards for approval. The experience to date highlights a need to better target training and outreach activities so they lead to measurable increases in locally-led programme implementation. As part of the 2014 planning cycle, UNDP and OCHA will analyse national NGOs' major shortcomings and propose targeted training programmes around these gaps. By linking training to specific objectives (e.g. how to meet ERF standards), this approach should also address the vagueness that can surround the term "capacity-building" and its outcomes. Partners will also develop separate indicators measuring efforts to build the capacity of government agencies as part of the 2014 planning cycle.

Finally, significant progress has been made to promote joint assessments, with a joint assessment task force already in place and a joint assessment platform to be launched in September. Humanitarian partners have agreed to continue to roll out joint assessments this year while experimenting with joint programmes in two districts based on consultations in the field.

Sector/Cluster updates

Detailed monitoring information for all clusters can be found on
https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/MYR_2013_Yemen_Cluster_Reporting_Tables.docx
https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/MYR_2013_Yemen_Cluster_Reporting_Tables.pdf



Camp Coordination and Camp Management, NFIs and Shelter

Contact information: Naveed Hussain, hussainn@unhcr.org

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012) and covered (as of 30 April 2013)¹²

IDPs inside camps			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	7,445	7,478	14,923
targeted	7,445	7,478	14,923
reached as of MYR	6,852	6,929	13,781
IDPs in collective centres (south only)			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	912	808	1,720
targeted	912	808	1,720
reached as of MYR	205	182	387
IDPs outside camps (northern & southern governorates)			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	209,488	205,835	415,323
targeted	142,195	139,715	281,910
reached as of MYR	30,858	31,750	62,608
Affected host communities (northern & southern governorates)			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	104,273	95,727	200,000
targeted	29,935	29,182	59,117
reached as of MYR	11,786	11,671	23,457
Returnees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	54,118	51,272	105,390
targeted	54,118	51,272	105,390
reached as of MYR	70,872	67,233	138,105
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	376,236	361,120	737,356
targeted	234,605	228,455	463,060
reached as of MYR	120,573	117,765	238,338

¹² Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. Total in need and targeted have not changed, but current levels of IDPs and returnees have changed inversely.

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

By 30 April, the cluster had provided NFIs and shelter support to over 200,000 people, helping them meet their most basic needs and contributing to their overall protection. If sufficient funding is available, cluster partners are on track to meet their annual targets. Within the total reached so far, an estimated 138,105 returnees received shelter or NFI assistance, helping some 29,000 families to return home with dignity. NFI and shelter support also improved the standard of living for people who remain displaced. Meanwhile, cooking fuel supplied to over 1,700 households reduced the risks of violence faced by women and girls whose frequent responsibility to collect firewood places them at greater risk. Recognizing the need to promote durable solutions, the cluster implemented three community-based projects emphasizing peaceful co-existence among IDPs, returnees and the affected population. Over 18,700 people benefited from these programmes. The cluster also began a CERF-funded project in April to promote sustainable returns in Abyan and improve IDP shelters in the north. Joint advocacy efforts supported all cluster activities in 2013 by raising awareness and mobilizing funding in Yemen and abroad.

Cluster partners faced significant challenges in carrying out their work. Despite improved security in some areas, Yemen's highly complex political situation and persistent tribal disputes occasionally still give rise to new displacements. As a result, moving programmes towards durable solutions has been a challenge. Durable solutions are further undermined by weak or non-existent basic social services, infrastructure deficiencies and difficulties in accessing land or property.

Major changes in the response plan

Large-scale returns to Abyan began in the second half of 2012, and as of 30 April, over 162,000 former IDPs had returned home. Today, some 6,133 IDPs from Abyan remain displaced. Given the recent returns and on-going displacement, emergency material support will continue in the second half of the year. In parallel, the cluster will advocate a transition from relief to recovery and long-term rehabilitation. As families re-establish their lives in Abyan, this transition will be particularly important in terms of facilitating the rehabilitation of houses and public buildings. The cluster is also exploring longer-term solutions for residents of Mazraq I and III IDP camps in the north. A pilot project is currently underway to provide transitional and easily moveable shelter (as opposed to tents) to selected camp residents. This will improve their standard of living and ensure that the most vulnerable have access to more sustainable, secure and dignified shelter.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

Adequate shelter and basic household items for vulnerable IDPs, returnees, and conflict-affected households remain the cluster's top priority for the rest of the year. Within this objective, the cluster has prioritized shelter and NFI needs of vulnerable people in the north, including people in IDP camps. These people tend to be among the most destitute and urgently need assistance. As the duration of displacement continues, their vulnerability and aid dependence are likely to rise. Given the protracted nature of displacement in northern Yemen, addressing the needs of this target population is therefore particularly urgent.



Coordination and support services

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Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

OCHA organizes a range of services to coordinate and support humanitarian operations. As of 15 May 2013, most targets were on schedule for the year in light of available resources. These services include coordination, information management, access promotion, humanitarian financing and advocacy. Support to for inter-cluster coordination mechanisms (ICCM) in Sana'a and four coordination hubs (Sa'ada, Haradh, Al-Hudaydah/Raymah and Aden) increased in the first half of the year. All five locations held regular ICCM meetings. Progress has been made on the common needs assessment framework, and a common platform for needs data and visualization will debut in September 2013, thereby improving clusters' information management.

In terms of security and access, UNDSS conducted security risk assessments in new areas (Abyan, Al-Bayda and Hadramaut Governorates), enabling humanitarian programmes to expand. In Sa'ada Governorate, OCHA is leading new negotiations between Al-Houthis and humanitarian partners to improve access. The absence of an access working group has delayed systematic access reporting and joint district conflict analysis.

OCHA also managed the proposal development process for grants from two pooled funds. The global CERF awarded \$16.8 million to the YHRP, and the locally-managed ERF provided \$1.7 million for life-saving needs of migrants, IDPs and host communities. OCHA also worked to attract attention and resources to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, particularly among Gulf countries. Gulf contributions to the YHRP remain marginal. However, Gulf-based organizations are becoming more active in Yemen, and two joined the YHRP in 2013. Regionally, OCHA has engaged the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Gulf Coordination Council (GCC) and Gulf-based organizations to support a coherent response.

The major challenge facing coordination and support services is underfunding. Lack of sufficient donor support undermines the ability of clusters to deliver on the objectives set in the 2013 YHRP by squeezing the services available to facilitate their work. Discussions around joint programmes have also been somewhat difficult, and efforts to pilot joint programmes in the field will be re-started in the second half of the year.

Major changes in the response plan

No major changes are necessary to the Coordination and Common Services response plan. The development of a common assessment platform has taken somewhat longer than expected, and consequently indicators associated with this project (inter-cluster needs analysis reports and joint monitoring systems) need to be more fully developed. Similarly, delays in establishing joint programmes led partners to reconsider this target at the MYR workshop. Field-level pilots will take place in two districts in the second half of the year – down from the annual target of 20.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

Establishing an inter-cluster access working group and finalizing an access monitoring and reporting framework will be priorities for the next six months, with a view to facilitate access reporting and joint district conflict analysis. Coordination and common services will also prioritize on-going support for humanitarian operations. The most critical activities will be the following:

- Stronger advocacy to improve funding levels and diversify the donor base (including the private sector and Gulf countries).
- Increased funding for qualifying national NGOs through the ERF.
- Improved cluster information management capacity via support from iMMAP.
- Reliable security information that enables safe access and facilitates aid operations (UNDSS).



Early Recovery

Contact information: Rosemary Willey-Al'Sanah, rosemary.willey-alsanah@undp.org

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (updated as on 15 May)¹³

IDPs			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	220,303	211,663	431,966
targeted	220,303	211,663	431,966
reached as of MYR	0	0	0
Returnees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	53,749	51,641	105,390
targeted	53,749	51,641	105,390
reached as of MYR	18,561	33,298	51,859
Conflict-affected non-displaced			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	103,206	99,158	202,364
targeted	103,206	99,158	202,364
reached as of MYR	0	0	0
Host communities			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	102,000	98,000	200,000
targeted	102,000	98,000	200,000
reached as of MYR	972	777	1,749
National NGO staff			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,250	1,250	2,500
targeted	202	350	552
reached as of MYR	77	43	120
Non-conflict affected vulnerable population			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	28,496	27,394	55,890
targeted	28,496	27,394	55,890
reached as of MYR	50	50	100

¹³ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. Total number of people in need and targeted have not changed, but current numbers of IDPs and returnees have changed inversely.

	TOTAL		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	509,004	489,106	998,110
targeted	507,956	488,206	996,162
reached as of MYR	19,660	34,168	53,828

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Early recovery is critical to fostering durable solutions and building community resilience in Yemen—key priorities for donors and other stakeholders. The Early Recovery Cluster promotes early recovery across the response, in addition to managing programmes on mine action, capacity-building, non-agricultural livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and reconciliation. Despite early recovery's centrality for the overall response plan, the cluster—at 8.3% of its requirements—is the worst-funded in Yemen.

With extremely limited resources, partners have prioritized mine clearance, local capacity-building and promoting early recovery activities in other clusters. De-mining activities from January to March cleared over 2.5 million sq.m. in Sa'ada and Abyan (17% of the annual clearance target). In addition, it has surveyed and either released or marked as hazardous nearly 5,231,935sq.m. (16% of the survey target in the first quarter of 2013). On capacity-building, trainings have reached 100 staff of small and medium-sized Yemeni NGOs, in addition to trainings for 120 national NGO staff on international humanitarian law. Partners also provided life skills training for 100 youth who went on to improve community infrastructure through cash-for-work activities. Looking to strengthen recovery in Sa'ada, the cluster renovated three fixed health care units from January to May and distributed seeds and tools to 1,500 conflict-affected farmers. Lastly, the cluster has promoted more detailed information on early recovery. A household assessment started in May in Sa'ada, Amran, Hajjah, Abyan and Taizz Governorates. Its results will help clusters better understand household dynamics and how best to support livelihoods.

The cluster's largest challenge remains funding levels far below what is required to support early recovery and promote durable solutions. Without greater investments in early recovery, there is a significant risk that the transition to full recovery will be mismanaged, perpetuating the need for humanitarian assistance in Yemen. Additional challenges include weak capacity of national NGO partners (although this is being partially addressed through training) and poor access to some areas. Overcoming social stigmas has also proved difficult at times, particularly in helping the roughly 6,133 remaining IDPs from Abyan, many of whom are from a landless, extremely poor sub-group of African origin who suffer from racial discrimination.

Major changes in the response plan

Early recovery efforts in Abyan will be revised slightly to improve livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable, rehabilitate basic infrastructure and facilitate access to improved government services. This will build the resilience of local communities during a period of higher than expected returns, thereby contributing to a peace dividend that will support durable solutions. In addition, mine action has been expanded with the launch of the Phase IV Project, increasing the budget to \$10 million to address both the need for expanded operations due to the increased area that was identified as contaminated, and the new threat of improvised and cluster munitions that require specific equipment and training to address safely.

Otherwise, no major changes are foreseen in the cluster response plan.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

As stability and access to some areas improve, the cluster's priority is to facilitate conflict-affected people's return to pre-crisis conditions. Key activities within this focus include mine clearance – including addressing newly identified threats from improvised explosive devices and cluster munitions – as well as livelihoods support.



Education

Contact information: Abdullah Sufian, amodhesh@unicef.org

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (as of 13 May 2013)¹⁴

Vulnerable and conflict-affected boys/girls lacking access to quality education and to life-saving services including health and nutrition and life – saving information			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
targeted	304,075	304,075	608,150
reached as of MYR	149,467	172,938	322,405
Capacity development for Teachers/MoE officials/Parent-teacher and local education committees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	-	-	48,000
targeted	7,075	7,075	14,150
reached as of MYR	602	920	1,522
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
targeted	311,150	311,150	622,300
reached as of MYR	150,069	173,858	323,927

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

An estimated 1.2 million Yemeni children need emergency education assistance. As of 13 May, the Education Cluster had reached just over 323,000 of these children, in addition to strengthening the capacity of over 1,500 teachers, officials and local stakeholders. Despite extremely low funding levels (14%), the cluster is on track to meet its most important targets in line with available resources. The high proportion of people reached (52%) is largely a result of partnering with other clusters that are most relevant to education objectives, particularly in school feeding and child protection. Education Cluster partners reconstructed (or are in the process of reconstructing) 186 schools and 41 temporary classrooms. As a result, around 90,000 children who had no access to education due to conflict-damaged or occupied schools are back in class. Of these children, 39,000 are learning in re-habilitated schools, with the remainder studying in temporary classrooms or environments that need rehabilitation. In the north, UNICEF signed a memorandum of understanding with the Sa'ada Education Office to recruit 50 women as volunteer teachers for girls' schools, addressing a critical shortage of female teachers that leads many families to keep girls out of school. Cluster partners also provided school bags and essential supplies for over 11,000 children in Haradh. Finally, the cluster worked with the WASH,

¹⁴ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. There have been no changes in the number of people in need and targeted at MYR.

Food Security and Protection Clusters to integrate their services in schools as an enrolment and retention incentive. As a result, 407,000 Yemeni students received meals at school; over 290,000 had access to psycho-social services; nearly 13,000 learned about the risks of mines; and over 10,000 benefited from WASH services.

The primary challenges to cluster activities are chronic underfunding, lack of implementation capacity and on-going instability. Major disparities persist between needs and available resources, particularly in the north. Although cluster partners have strived to maximize their reach, education activities urgently require additional support. The limited number of partners also undermines cluster impact, contributing to discrepancies between activities in the north and south. Instability and unrest also continue to impact education. Civil disobedience campaigns in Aden prevent around 50,000 children from attending school twice a week. Moreover, recurrent conflict in Taizz and elsewhere often prompts parents to keep their children out of school. Psychological trauma from past or current conflict also interferes with education in many areas. The Yemeni education system is poorly prepared to respond to many of these. Finally, planning and administrative issues at times pose a serious challenge. Procurement for school equipment takes longer than expected, and cluster partners are working to sequence their activities so as to ensure a comprehensive support package to all targeted schools.

Major changes in the response plan

No major changes to the cluster response are planned, although priorities within the existing plan have been updated (see below). Several targets have been slightly revised (up or down) based on the remaining implementation period and funding projections.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

Cluster partners' priority for the rest of 2013 is to redress the discrepancy in education activities between the north and south. The Education Response Plan targets the north and south almost equally, but weak humanitarian presence in the north (especially Sa'ada), and low funding mean that most activities to date have been in the south. According to the most recent data, partners have responded to only 7% of assessed needs in Sa'ada, versus 37% in the south (mostly Abyan). As a result, over 46,000 students in the north (Sa'ada and Amran) currently attend unsafe or unsuitable schools. Many other schools lack basic supplies. The cluster will focus on rehabilitating and equipping around 53 schools in these communities, enabling safe education for children. Education partners currently working in the north have the capacity to deliver results, but realizing this priority will depend on available resources.



Food Security and Agriculture

Contact information: Herman Bergsma, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster Coordinator,
herman.bergsma@fao.org

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (as of 31st May 2013)¹⁵

Severely food-insecure			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	2,469,346	2,489,180	4,958,526
targeted	2,240,262	2,222,411	4,462,673
reached as of MYR	1,900,000	1,900,000	3,800,000
Moderately food-insecure			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	2,484,619	2,504,575	4,989,194
targeted	936,671	929,207	1,865,878
reached as of MYR	0	0	0
IDPS			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	156,000	156,000	312,000
targeted	156,000	156,000	312,000
reached as of MYR	156,000	156,000	312,000
Returnees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	92,500	92,500	185,000
targeted	92,500	92,500	185,000
reached as of MYR	92,500	92,500	185,000
Vulnerable conflict-affected			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	31,068	31,576	62,644
targeted	31,068	31,576	62,644
reached as of MYR	0	0	0

¹⁵ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. Total of number of people in need and targeted have not changed, but the current numbers of IDPs and returnees have changed inversely.

	TOTAL		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	5,233,533	5,273,831	10,507,364
targeted	3,456,501	3,431,694	6,888,195
reached as of MYR	2,148,500	2,148,500	4,297,000

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Over 10.5 million people—nearly 45% of the total population—need food or agriculture assistance in Yemen. Cluster partners have targeted 6.9 million in 2013, reaching 4.3 million as of 31 May. Given current funding levels (51.2%), this puts the cluster on track to meet its most critical targets. However, this has required curtailing key programmes. Food assistance rations to IDPs and returnees have been cut by 50% for families with more than six people in order to maintain full coverage of the targeted population in February and March, and no assistance has reached moderately food insecure families. Cash assistance benefited 5,900 people, improving their food consumption score¹⁶ slightly as a result— an important achievement, but well below target due to a lack of resources. The cluster has also made considerable progress in analysing the dynamics of food insecurity and building the capacity of its Yemeni counterparts. A series of new assessments have been completed since January, including joint assessments with the government. (See Chapter 5: Forward View). These surveys will further strengthen the evidence-base of cluster activities for the rest of the year.

In terms of challenges, funding shortages for all activities has been a major constraint. Donor support for agriculture, livelihoods, emergency preparedness and resilience has been limited. As a result, cluster programmes remain largely on an emergency footing, potentially missing opportunities to support transition to meaningful recovery in areas where food security has improved. Access also remains a serious challenge, although it has improved in several areas. The National Dialogue seems to have eased the implementation of activities, with the *de facto* authorities in Sa'ada particularly appearing more receptive to health and nutrition programmes. Unfortunately, all food security and agriculture activities remain impossible in Sa'ada as independent assessments have not been allowed. Although the situation in Abyan remains difficult, cluster members are expanding their activities there, and it is imperative that a Food Security and Agriculture Cluster be established in Aden.

Major changes in the response plan

No major changes are foreseen in the response plan. Although food security has improved slightly in some governorates and deteriorated slightly in others, the overall magnitude of humanitarian needs has not changed significantly. The integrated phase classification (IPC) map (to be released shortly) will provide additional detailed information on food security classification throughout the country.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

Yemen will continue to require food assistance in the second half of 2013. This assistance will include food distributions, food vouchers and cash-for-work programmes. A priority will be to develop mid- and long-term strategies to rebuild economic self-reliance and promote sustainable improvements to food security. This will require support for agriculture or livestock programmes, and efforts to strengthen productive assets through non-agricultural livelihoods. The cluster will also prioritize collaboration with the WASH and Nutrition Clusters.

¹⁶ The Food Consumption Score is a composite, weighted proxy indicator for food security.



Health

Contact information: Dr. Mohammad Dauod Altaf, altafm@yem.emro.who.int

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (as of 15 May 2013)¹⁷

IDPs			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	220,303	211,663	431,966
targeted	220,303	211,663	431,966
reached as of MYR	112,790	108,366	221,156
Returnees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	53,749	51,641	105,390
targeted	53,749	51,641	105,390
reached as of MYR	33,221	31,919	65,140
Host/affected			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	2,997,413	2,878,690	5,876,103
targeted	1,865,750	1,792,584	3,658,334
reached as of MYR	408,956	392,918	810,874
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	3,271,465	3,141,994	6,413,459
targeted	2,139,802	2,055,888	4,195,690
reached as of MYR	554,976	533,203	1,088,170

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

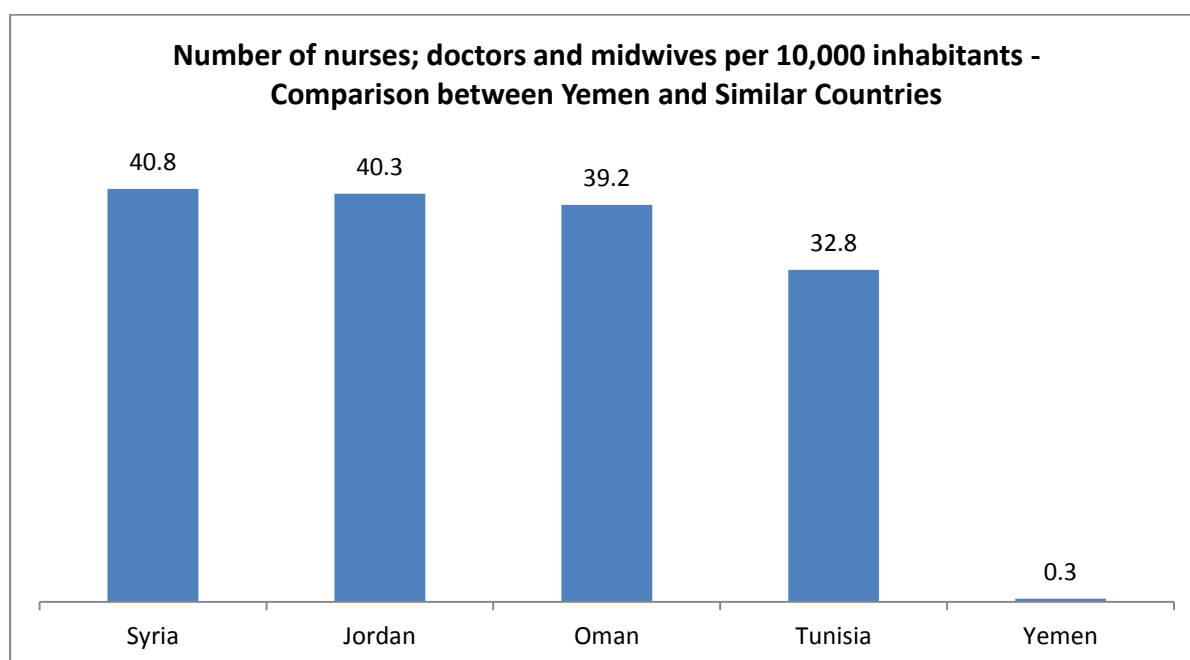
By May 2013, Health Cluster partners had reached just over one million Yemenis in need of emergency health assistance, or over one-quarter of the annual target. With 19.3% of its funding requirements covered, the cluster met its top-level targets, but progress towards the target of providing health care to 4.3 million people has required difficult decisions regarding which programmes to put on hold in a context where over 6.4 million Yemenis urgently need emergency health assistance.

Achievements include on-going support to health facilities and staff throughout the country. Cluster support has enabled 124 health facilities in 82 districts to provide a comprehensive service package. This package includes: emergency medical care and referrals; obstetric and reproductive care; integrated management of childhood illness; medical care for malnourished children; and treatment for chronic and mental health conditions. Cluster partners also distributed equipment for intensive care units to hospitals. In an effort to promote disease prevention, the cluster led a campaign to immunize over 4.5 million children against polio, measles, as well as

¹⁷ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. Total number of people in need and targeted have not changed, but the current number of IDPs and returnees have changed inversely.

diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DP3). Joint Health-WASH programmes also improved disease surveillance and response, and the cluster piloted the Electronic Diseases Early Warning System (eDEWS) in four governorates which are providing weekly early warning reports, with appropriate response/management activities being carried out where required. Another four governorates will be included in eDEWS in the coming months. Since none of these achievements will be sustainable without stronger local capacity, partners carried out training and outreach programmes for health workers and communities. All of this work requires expansion in order to meet the scale of needs.

The primary challenges so far in 2013 include sub-optimal government provision of health services, uneven access to care and underfunding. Primary health care centres are often not the right size for the surrounding population, and the quality of available staff, supervision and programmes are not always optimal. High reported incidences of water-borne diseases such as bilharzia, amoebiasis, shigella and diarrhoeal diseases compound this challenge. Furthermore, many Yemenis have a poor understanding of health issues. Reports of deliveries in health facilities are very low, as are antenatal care visits and family planning. Immunization and emergency services have also struggled with weak public awareness or misperceptions. However, the largest challenge has remained funding. If left unaddressed, this gap will severely undermine the lives of vulnerable IDPs, returnees, migrants and host communities.



Source: Human Development Report, 2013

Major changes in the response plan

No major changes in the response plan are required. However, the cluster will increasingly transition its support from mobile teams to fixed health facilities in order to support recovery in areas where security has improved.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

The Health Cluster has identified the following top priorities for the remainder of 2013:

- Greater support to fixed health facilities rather than mobile teams, including rehabilitation and provision of equipment.
- Continued services for vulnerable populations, especially returnees, migrants and host communities.
- Training and capacity-building of health workers and community mobilization.
- Surveillance and management of communicable disease outbreaks and alerts.
- Prevent a possible spill-over of the polio outbreak in the Horn of Africa.



Logistics

Contact information: Qaseem Ghausy, qaseem.Ghausy@wfp.org

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (as of 15 May 2013)¹⁸

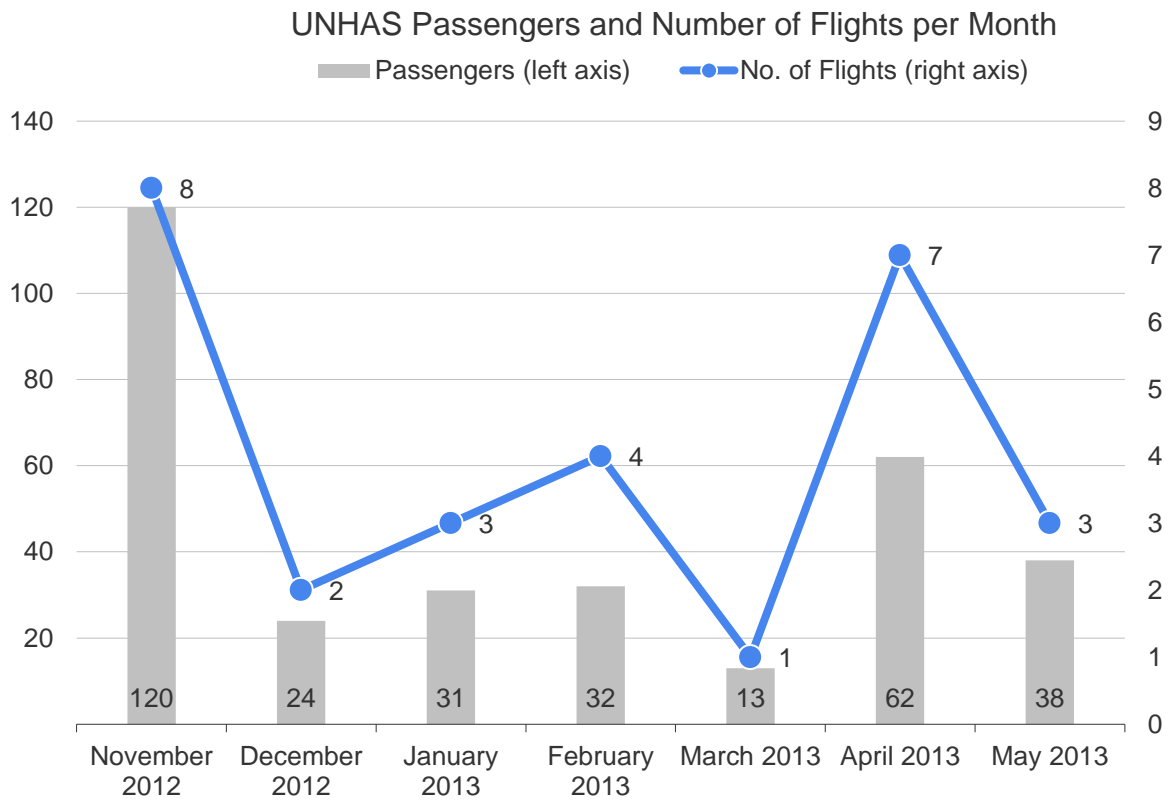
	Humanitarian workers as air transport passengers		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	100	400	500
targeted	100	400	500
reached as of MYR	24	140	164

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives.

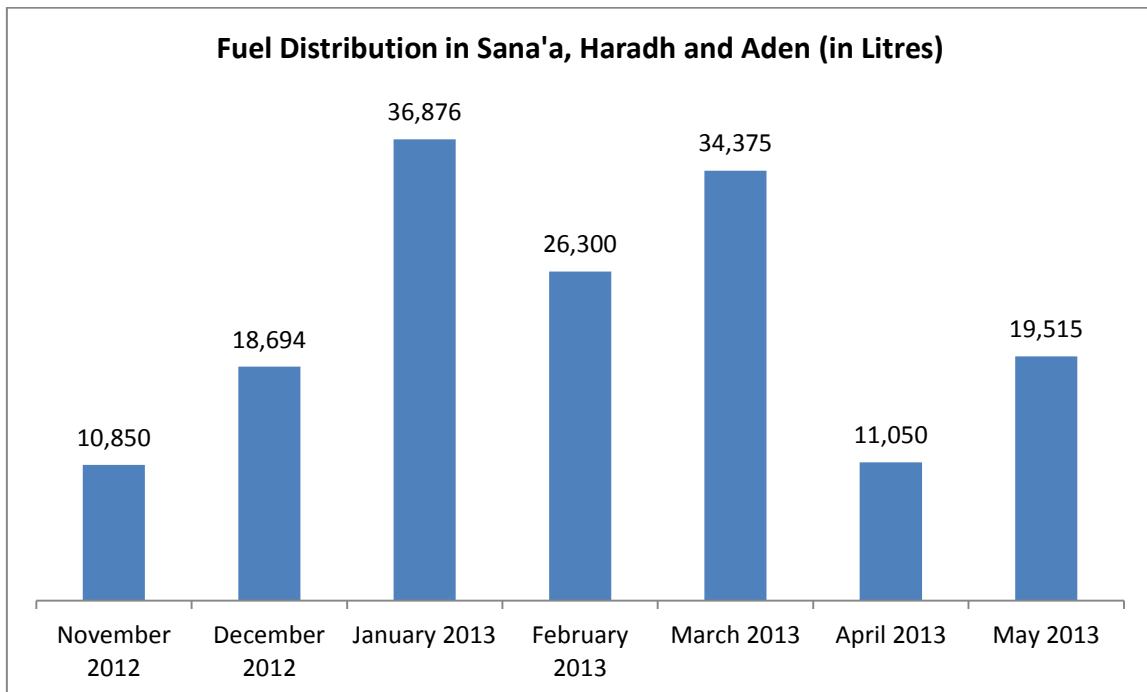
Demand for reliable common services among humanitarian agencies has grown as humanitarian operations expand in Yemen, including in Sa'ada and other parts of the north. The Logistics Cluster has facilitated many of these services by providing air transport, fuel and information that are critical to successful operations. To date, the cluster has purchased 126,000 litres of fuel, of which 95,000 litres have been distributed to partners via three established fuel distribution systems in the north, south and centre. Mindful of the volatile security situation, the cluster has also completed an air evacuation plan for aid workers in case of security or medical emergency, and has organized flights to Sa'ada to facilitate safe movement. Altogether, 17 regular flights and one special flight have been arranged, benefiting 164 passengers from 15 agencies. By sharing information among UN and international NGO logistics units – including a logistics supply chain map, other maps and regular activity updates – the cluster promotes greater predictability and efficiency in humanitarian response.

The major challenge facing the cluster revolves around monopolies over certain services and bureaucratic procedures. The *de facto* monopoly of the operator of air services to Sa'ada means these services are at times unreliable and expensive. Conditions at Sa'ada airport also do not meet civil aviation standards, and clearances required by multiple authorities to fly there are burdensome. A similar monopoly exists with respect to fuel provision, which can create delays in meeting humanitarian partners' fuel requests on time.

¹⁸ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. There have been no changes in needs or target at MYR.



Data source: WFP UNHAS



Data source: WFP UNHAS

Major changes in the response plan and top priorities for 2013

No major changes are needed in the cluster response plan. The priority for the remainder of the year is to continue existing services and expand these as far as possible in line with the needs of humanitarian partners.



Multi-sector: Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants

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People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (as of 30 April 2013)¹⁹

Refugees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	114,190	154,810	269,000
targeted	114,190	154,810	269,000
reached as of MYR	87,955	149,762	237,717
Asylum-seekers			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	3,163	5,616	8,779
targeted	3,163	5,616	8,779
reached as of MYR	2,280	4,845	7,125
Migrants			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	26,763	79,442	106,205 ²⁰
targeted	26,763	10,387	37,150
reached as of MYR	891	12,920	13,811
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	144,116	239,868	383,984
targeted	144,116	170,813	314,929
reached as of MYR	91,126	167,527	258,653

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Partners in the multi-sector provide uninterrupted life-saving assistance to ensure that refugees, asylum-seekers and vulnerable migrants have access to food, shelter, primary education, primary health care, livelihoods opportunities and protection. With 36.2% of its financial requirements met (13% for migrants and 41.3% for refugees and asylum seekers), the multi-sector was largely on target to meet its key objectives. By 30 April, multi-sector partners had provided life-saving services to nearly 260,000 vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants—over 80% of the annual target. This was achieved by using available resources to maintain the most critical programmes, including life-saving health care for over 10,000 people—a 25% increase over the same period in 2012. Reception and protection patrolling activities also continued and expanded in the south (along the Bab el Mandeb Strait; near Mayfa'a, Shabwah Governorate; and near the Ahwar, Abyan Governorate). New sites where migrants are known to land were added to the patrolling and reception assistance programmes in April. Partners also established Mixed Migration Task Forces in Aden and Haradh to improve coordination and information sharing

¹⁹ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. There have been no changes in total number of people in need and targeted at MYR, but the numbers of refugees and asylum seekers have changed slightly. The figures on coverage of refugees and asylum seekers are as of 31 March 2013.

²⁰ This figure is based on the monthly arrival rate and the average expulsion rate from Saudi Arabia

among stakeholders. The continuation of all these activities—and their expansion in line with identified needs—will require adequate financial support.

Despite partners' achievements, major challenges persist in reaching all people in need and supporting migrants' voluntary return home. Hundreds of people within the mixed-migration population along the Red Sea coast still cannot be reached due to limited capacity. As result, these people face substantial risk of falling prey to traffickers. Insecurity also limits access to the mixed-migration population in areas where smugglers and traffickers operate. Non-Somalis are particularly exposed to human rights abuses by smugglers or traffickers, in addition to risks of arrest, detention and deportation without access to protection agencies. Multi-sector partners continue to work closely with the government to address these gaps. Support for migrants' voluntary return home is below target, due to an almost total lack of funding. Less than 1% (55 people) of the targeted 6,000 migrants have been assisted in their voluntary return home by IOM, while the Government of Yemen repatriated some 2,329 Ethiopian migrants following their release from smugglers' camps. With a constant flow of new migrants reaching Yemen, this lack of support for return programmes contributes to conditions in which stranded, destitute migrants must turn to humanitarian aid to survive. This challenge has been exacerbated by recent changes to Saudi legislation on foreign workers and the construction of a 1,800 kilometre fence on the Saudi border, furthering increasing the already-overflowing population of migrants stranded in Haradh and surrounding areas.

Major changes in the response plan

Multi-sector partners plan no major changes in the response plan at this stage, and migrant trends are expected to continue in the coming months. The target number of vulnerable migrants to receive voluntary return assistance will remain 6,000 throughout 2013. To date 3,500 destitute migrants have registered to receive return assistance if resources become available. Partners will increase advocacy and fundraising efforts to maintain support for all programmes and gain funding for objectives struggling with resource gaps.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

The multi-sector has two broad priorities for the rest of the year:

- Strengthen protection of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants through advocacy, capacity-building and timely protection programmes.
- Ensure that all new arrivals and refugees benefit from life-saving assistance and information on the asylum procedure and referral mechanisms.

A further multi-sector priority will be support for migrants' voluntary return home. The absence of voluntary return assistance has resulted in growing numbers of destitute migrants who require humanitarian assistance. Ultimately, this results in higher morbidity, mortality and suffering of these people. Addressing this issue is critical to supporting sustainable solutions to the migration issue in Yemen. A three-pronged strategy is therefore needed: 1) provide services; 2) advocate with the government on protection issues, and 3) establish a regional approach to trafficking and awareness among potential migrants about the risks of migrating through Yemen.



Nutrition

Contact information: Anteneh Gebremichael, adobamo@unicef.org

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (as of 30 April)²¹

Provision of blanket supplementary feeding for girls and boys (6-24 months of age)			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	843,153	877,567	1,720,720 ²²
targeted	159,250	165,750	325,000
reached as of MYR	63,684	66,284	129,968
Provision of targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	748,008	0	748,008
targeted	157,000	0	157,000
reached as of MYR	52,325	0	52,325
Provision of target supplementary feeding for moderately acute malnourished girls and boys under five			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	363,846	378,699	742,545
targeted	98,000	102,000	200,000
reached as of MYR	25,773	26,819	52,592
Girls and boys under five treatment for severe acute malnutrition			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	125,077	130,182	255,259
targeted	81,300	84,618	165,918
reached as of MYR	21,102	26,184	47,286
Screening for acute malnutrition for girls and boys under five			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	2,199,679	2,289,462	4,489,141
targeted	439,936	457,892	897,828
reached as of MYR	93,791	100,865	194,656

²¹ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. Though GAM has increased slightly as of MYR (from 998,000 to 1,002,839), the overall numbers of people in need and targeted have not changed, as the increase is too small to warrant any changes in programming.

²² 1,720,720 children under the age of two at risk/in need of preventive blanket supplementary feeding.

IYCF (infant and young-child feeding) promotion services for women			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	1,995,094	0	1,995,094
targeted	199,509	0	199,509
reached as of MYR	73,426	0	73,426
Micro-nutrient interventions for under-5 girls and boys children			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	2,199,679	2,289,462	4,489,141
targeted	659,903	686,839	1,346,742
reached as of MYR	67,718	70,482	138,200

**The categories above (Screening and Micronutrient supplementation with Therapeutic and Supplementary feeding) overlap and cannot all be aggregated.*

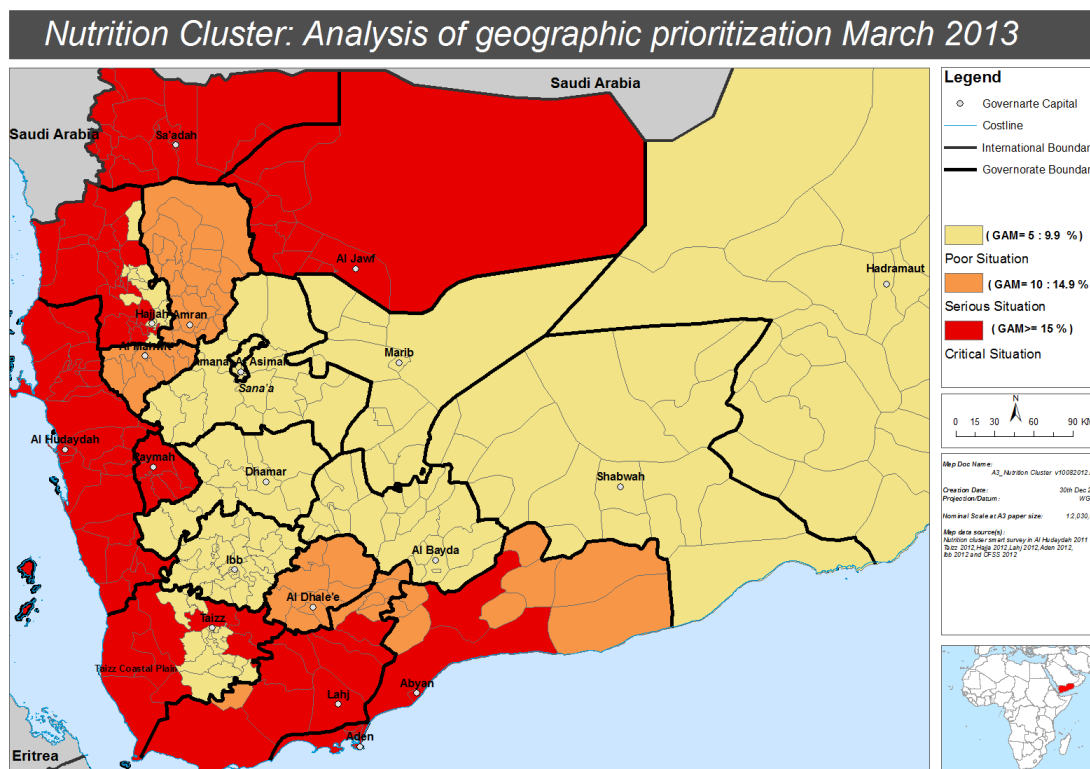
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	488,924	508,880	997,804 ²³
targeted	338,550	352,368	690,918
reached as of MYR	162,884	119,287	282,171

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Yemen suffers from alarming rates of malnutrition, with 12 of 21 governorates facing serious or critical conditions (see map below). By 30 April, the Nutrition Cluster had assisted over 280,000 children and mothers – roughly 40% of the annual target. Although major needs persist – an estimated one million children require emergency nutrition assistance – the cluster was on track to meet top-level targets in line with available resources (37.5% funded). Cluster partners have prioritized treatment, screening and strategic information collection. As a result, 92,268 acutely malnourished children received therapeutic and supplementary feeding, and 42,394 under-nourished pregnant or lactating women received supplementary food. Blanket supplementary feeding for 118,711 children under two at risk of or suffering from acute malnutrition also prevented further deterioration.

While providing life-saving services, partners continued to analyse the nutrition situation. Based on the findings of a number of localized nutrition surveys, acute malnutrition has risen slightly since the beginning of the year from 998,000 to 1,002,839 children under the age of five. A recent Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in Abyan reveals that nutrition in conflict-affected districts has deteriorated from serious to critical. However, no recent data are available on Sa'ada and Al-Jawf Governorates due to a lack of access to conduct assessments. Finally, the cluster worked with other life-saving clusters to ensure a basic package is in place to support the most vulnerable. By mid-year, at least three of the Nutrition, WASH, Food Security and/or Health Clusters were active in 14 districts, surpassing the year's original target.

²³ The recent assessment in Abyan, indicates that the total number has increased to 1,002,839 people.



Source: Nutrition Cluster

Major challenges include access restrictions in high-need areas, capacity constraints and underfunding for some activities. Inaccessibility to Sa'ada, and Al-Jawf made it difficult to expand nutrition services in the north. Capacity and outreach constraints at the community level have also hindered efforts to de-centralize programmes to screen for acute malnutrition and promote infant and young-child feeding and micronutrient supplementation. Finally, underfunding and other operational constraints prevented supplementary feeding for malnourished children and pregnant or lactating women in southern governorates. Funding was also harder to obtain to treat underlying causes of malnutrition, which ultimately will require longer-term commitments from the international community. This is especially troubling given that 58% of Yemeni children are chronically malnourished—the second highest rate in the world.

Major changes in the response plan

Cluster objectives and the response strategy remain largely unchanged. Partners will be further encouraged to incorporate and expand the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and infant and young-child feeding, combined with promotion of infant stimulation. Cluster partners will also maximize the use of trained community volunteers to expand distribution of micronutrients, and will continue to strengthen efforts to decentralize screening and referral activities. Coverage assessments will also be done to allow frequent and on-going evaluation of programme coverage and identification of barriers to service access and uptake. Given the volatile situation in Yemen, there will be greater emphasis on preparedness and contingency-planning (including business continuity). As security improves in some areas, cluster partners will seize opportunities to support sustainable solutions by addressing underlying causes of malnutrition wherever possible.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

Although the response plan will not change substantially, the Nutrition Cluster will prioritize programmes in certain areas of the north (Sa'ada and Al-Jawf) and the south (Abyan, Aden and Lahj), recognizing that these governorates have the most pressing gaps. Providing treatment for acutely malnourished children and lactating women will be the first priority in these areas, assuming adequate resources are available. In addition, partners will work to mobilize greater support for addressing the chronic issues that underlie malnutrition in Yemen. This priority represents the cluster's commitment to promote sustainable solutions wherever possible.



Protection

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 Child Protection Sub-Cluster : Matthew Taleshi, mtaleshi@unicef.org
 Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster: Ahlam Sofan, sofan@unfpa.org

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered for Protection Cluster, and GBV Sub-Cluster (as of 30 April)²⁴

	IDPs		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	217,581	214,385	431,966
targeted	217,581	214,385	431,966
reached as of MYR	158,384	158,502	316,886
	Returnees		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	53,644	51,746	105,390
targeted	53,644	51,746	105,390
reached as of MYR	74,288	71,712	146,000
	Persons in IDP like situation (affected population and host communities)		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	163,710	157,290	321,000
targeted	163,710	157,290	321,000
reached as of MYR	95,000	90,000	185,000
	TOTAL		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	434,935	423,421	858,356
targeted	434,935	423,421	858,356
reached as of MYR	327,672	320,214	647,886

²⁴ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. While the overall numbers of people in need and targeted have not changed at MYR, the current numbers of IDPs and returnees have changed inversely.

People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered for Child Protection Sub-Cluster (as of 30 April) ²⁵

	Conflict-affected & vulnerable children		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	798,150	765,850	1,564,000
targeted	255,448	245,392	500,840
reached as of MYR	203,075	172,886	375,961

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Conflict has had far-reaching protection consequences in Yemen, where nearly 300,000 people are still internally displaced. Women and children often face serious protection risks, as do the 242,000 refugees and roughly 100,000 migrants living in the country. Recognizing the broad scope of protection needs, the Protection Cluster includes sub-clusters on child protection and GBV. Separate sections on the achievements and challenges for these sub-clusters appear below. By 30 April, the Cluster had reached nearly 650,000 people with protection assistance. Given extremely low funding levels (15.3%), the cluster was therefore on track to meet its top-level 2013 target. This success is largely due to strong investments in community protection that allowed partners to reach a large number of people through effective networks.

Since January, partners have finalized verification and registration of IDPs and returnees in the south, and work continues to monitor the protection needs of returnees and conflict-affected people in areas of return. In addition, the cluster helped establish ten community-based networks and ten protection centres in areas of return in Abyan. As a result, more than 200,000 returnees and conflict-affected people have access to psycho-social counselling, legal and medical support for GBV survivors, as well as referral services for explosive remnants of war and GBV survivors. In the north, efforts continue to monitor and respond to protection needs and raise awareness around protection issues. Partners are striving to build local protection capacity. IDP communities have been mobilized to participate in protection monitoring and outreach on human rights and GBV prevention, with a particular focus on early marriage. A two-day workshop for civil society organizations also took place to strengthen coordination, identify protection gaps and recommend a strategy for these organizations.

In partnership with the government, and through extensive consultations with stakeholders, the cluster has also developed a national IDP policy. The policy has three strategic goals: (1) to prepare for new displacement and protect civilians from involuntary displacement; (2) to protect and assist IDPs and displacement-affected communities; and (3) to create conditions for durable solutions to displacement. The final draft of the policy has been submitted to the Prime Minister. Advocacy for adoption and implementation of the policy is a priority for the Humanitarian Country Team.

The primary challenges to successful protection activities are underfunding, instability and other constraints imposed by the Ansar Allah (Al-Houthis) in Sa'ada, which hinder access to people in need. Active negotiations and confidence-building with Al-Houthis in the north have enabled some cluster members to maintain a presence in Sa'ada and have facilitated the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection activities. However, with nearly 90% of its requirements

²⁵ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. There have been no changes to these numbers at MYR.

unfunded, cluster partners struggle to maintain programmes or match them to existing needs. Delays in receiving committed funds have also been an impediment. At the same time, persistent insecurity continues to hinder access to people who need protection, particularly in Sa'ada and Al-Bayda Governorates. In the south, the civil disobedience campaign and government response to this campaign has also increased protection needs.

Child Protection Sub-cluster

The child protection sub-cluster promotes child protection across humanitarian response. Schools are the main platform for child protection activities, and sub-cluster partners therefore liaise closely with the Education Cluster and education officials and staff. A strong system for reporting child protection violations is in place, and efforts to mobilize community participation in monitoring, addressing and referring child protection cases have expanded. Partners conducted a comprehensive review of Yemeni national legislation, establishing important criteria to protect children from recruitment into the armed forces, early marriage, trafficking, and child labour as well as from being treated as adults by the judicial system (resulting in charges and punishment that are not in line with the level of a child's physical and psychological development). The government has committed to support the adoption of these criteria which are now awaiting endorsement by the Cabinet. Partners helped build national capacity by training regional rapid assessment teams and reviewing child-friendly spaces to ensure compliance with international standards.

Challenges specific to child protection include the effects of insecurity, lack of awareness of or sensitivities around child protection, a weak legal framework and risks associated with explosive remnants of war. Armed groups continue to flout international law on the neutrality and safety of schools and hospitals, and the general impact of conflict presents severe threats to children. This includes death or injury from explosive remnants of war. Existing cultural norms and practices at times are also detrimental to child protection – particularly child marriage and recruitment into armed groups – and changing these practices remains difficult. Finally, Yemen lacks systematized child protection and social work protocols, and both the government and Al-Houthis must accelerate their commitments on ending child recruitment.

Gender-based Violence Sub-cluster

GBV in Yemen is a serious, chronically under-reported threat. Survivors require access to medical, psycho-social, legal and protection services. The GBV sub-cluster works to build the capacity of humanitarian actors to provide survivor-centred services and to coordinate GBV response. The sub-cluster has expanded its activities this year, particularly its collaboration with the Health Cluster to strengthen the referral system that directs GBV survivors to appropriate care. Progress continues in building a credible data collection system, including work to encourage reporting from survivors on a topic with enormous social sensitivities. Partners are also working with Yemeni authorities to identify GBV policy gaps and develop solutions. Part of this work includes training key ministries, civil society groups and community networks, all of which are on-going. Finally, the sub-cluster works to monitor programme progress among implementing partners, ensuring that key objectives are met while strengthening local capacity on GBV issues.

The primary challenges include social stigma, lack of awareness, a weak legal framework and underfunding. Addressing societal reluctance to engage GBV issues is essential if meaningful progress is to take place. Strong social stigmas surround domestic and sexual violence in Yemen, and women often fear even worse repercussions if they file reports. This stigma persists

in a climate of poor understanding of GBV issues among the general population, further complicating efforts to address them. The lack of awareness extends to many basic service providers. Underlying these challenges is a weak legal framework for defining and combatting GBV. Recent improvements are encouraging, but cultural practices often trump written legislation. Finally, a lack of resources for GBV issues means that the sub-cluster must sacrifice essential activities, thereby weakening its overall response.

Major changes in the response plan

No major changes to the Protection Cluster response plan are required. Although returns to Abyan have exceeded expectations (over 160,000 returnees as of 30 April), recent returnees continue to require protection. Risks and incidence of GBV have reportedly increased in the north, but these threats can be addressed through existing programme proposals if adequate resources are made available. Within the original response plan, greater efforts are needed to promote resilience, particularly among returnees, recognizing the responsibility to support people as they transition back into normal life. This will require stronger collaboration with development agencies.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

The Protection Cluster is proposing a range of critical programmes in 2013. Within these programmes, the top priority for the rest of the year is to ensure the protection of vulnerable IDPs, returnees, and conflict-affected people. Partners will ensure that this priority includes work on GBV – which remains critically under-reported and has likely increased – and child protection, including migrant children. To date, protection needs in the north have been relatively unattended compared to activities in the south. As a result, partners will emphasize protection services in the north (Hajjah and Sa'ada). In addition, the cluster will prioritize mine risk education in relevant areas, stronger community involvement in protection issues and GBV prevention and response. Specifically within GBV, the sub-cluster will prioritize the following activities in Haradh, Amran, Sa'ada Abyan, Aden and Lahj:

- Stronger case management, health and psycho-social services.
- Community-based prevention and support to women and girls.
- Building capacity of health and psycho-social providers.
- Procurement and distribution of post -rape kits.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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People in need, targeted (as of November 2012), and covered (as of 15 May 2013)²⁶

IDPs			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	208,864	222,136	431,000
targeted	208,864	222,136	431,000
reached as of MYR	25,384	23,837	49,221
Returnees			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	50,922	54,157	105,079
targeted	47,766	50,801	98,567
reached as of MYR ²⁷	42,271	44,390	86,661
Host communities, non-IDPs affected by malnutrition, water-borne disease, with no access to improved water or with non-functional water schemes and inadequate sanitation			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	6,124,311	6,513,460	12,637,771
targeted	1,197,181	1,273,252	2,470,433
reached as of MYR	210,820	85,888	296,708
TOTAL			
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
in need	6,384,097	6,789,753	13,173,850
targeted	1,270,331	1,347,890	2,618,221 ²⁸
reached as of MYR	262,185	170,405	432,590

Achievements and challenges in contributing to the strategic objectives

Over half of Yemenis need emergency assistance in water, sanitation and hygiene. In light of access restrictions and existing capacity, the WASH Cluster is targeting 2.6 million of the most vulnerable in 2013, and had reached over 430,000 as of 15 May. Cluster achievements against overall targets are in line with available resources—just 18.3% of requirements—with the total number of people reached exceeding that figure. Partially funded WASH projects contributed to building local capacity to address water, sanitation and hygiene issues, including the creation of 29 local WASH committees and training for 213 WASH personnel. Partners also saw progress in solid waste collection and disposal, with these services benefiting around 143,000 people.

²⁶ Figures for people in need and targeted in this table are as per the original 2013 YHRP launched in December 2012. While there has been no change to the number of people in need at MYR, the numbers of IDPs and returnees have changed inversely.

²⁷ Where we don't have disaggregated values, we assume it is 50% in these activities.

²⁸ The figure of 2.9 million used in the original 2013 YHRP was based upon the Government census in 2004 adjusted for population growth. More recent estimates based upon data generated by iMMAP/OCHA in March 2013, suggest that the target beneficiary population will actually be around 2.6 million and this is the figure used for the MYR.

Hygiene promotion efforts reached about 348,000 people, educating them on best practices in hygiene and providing key supplies.

The primary challenge facing WASH partners is underfunding. The cluster, like all clusters, also struggles with access to people in need due to insecurity. With only 16% of its requirements funded, the cluster has had to significantly curtail its ambitions, emphasizing lower-cost programmes like hygiene promotion, while not being able to do enough to address chronic water shortages. As a result, just over 2.2 million people (83% of target) remain in urgent need of basic, life-saving WASH services. Without immediate action, these people will remain extremely vulnerable. In the longer term, weak support for WASH programmes could worsen children's nutrition, increase WASH-related disease incidence, and degrade people's overall well-being and protection - particularly for women and girls who face greater risks when going out for water. Programmes have also suffered due to limited humanitarian access, especially in the north. These restrictions have led to gaps in needs assessments and community profiling that constrain partners' ability to carry out projects in northern areas.

Major changes in the response plan

The WASH Cluster has not completed any significant new studies in 2013. UNICEF will complete needs assessments for the four significant unassessed governorates in the second half of the year, and the General Authority for Rural Water Supply Projects is currently surveying damaged water schemes in conflict-affected areas. In the meantime, district-level WASH priority maps continue to be updated. To date these efforts have not identified any new priority areas, though major returns to Abyan have required increased focus there. In addition the WASH Cluster will focus on Aden, Hajjah and Sa'ada, which have been identified as having critical unmet needs. However, the cluster response plan will not change significantly, although revisions may be necessary after new information becomes available. Individual indicator targets have mostly been revised downwards in light of the remaining implementation period for this year and the current funding environment.

Top priorities for the rest of 2013

Support to returnees must be maintained in the south, where efforts will focus on early recovery, restoring basic infrastructure in schools and other public buildings, and improving rural access to water and sanitation. Partners will also seek to mobilize additional resources in order to expand activities where humanitarian access is a challenge, particularly in the north. In all areas, the cluster will continue to prioritize support for the most vulnerable, particularly in areas affected by conflict, malnutrition and WASH-related disease.

5. FORWARD VIEW

Reliable information is critical to effective humanitarian response operations. Obtaining accurate, comprehensive needs data that can be compared across agencies remains a challenge in Yemen, despite strong cluster efforts to conduct and plan assessments. With 54% of overall YHRP requirements between them, the Food Security and Agriculture, and Nutrition Clusters have been the most systematic in their approach to assessments. The WASH Cluster currently shows the largest information gaps, followed by the Protection and the Multi-Sector Clusters.

Spatial analysis of information gaps suggests strong potential for joint assessments, as six governorates show information gaps in four or more clusters. These gaps are most pronounced in Sa'ada and Hajjah, with five clusters showing gaps in both governorates (see below). Due to inaccessibility, household needs assessments have not been completed in Sa'ada or Al-Jawf Governorates in recent years, creating important gaps in data availability.

Partners are working to address these gaps wherever possible. A new round of the Food Security Monitoring Survey should be completed in September, enabling more focused planning. The Early Recovery Cluster hopes to conduct a comprehensive livelihoods survey in five key governorates by November. At least one nutrition, two multi-sector and ten health needs assessments should be completed by the respective clusters by the end of August. Only Education and CCCM/Shelter Clusters have limited assessment plans. These clusters have indicated that without adequate funding, they will be unable to complete any new assessments in 2013.

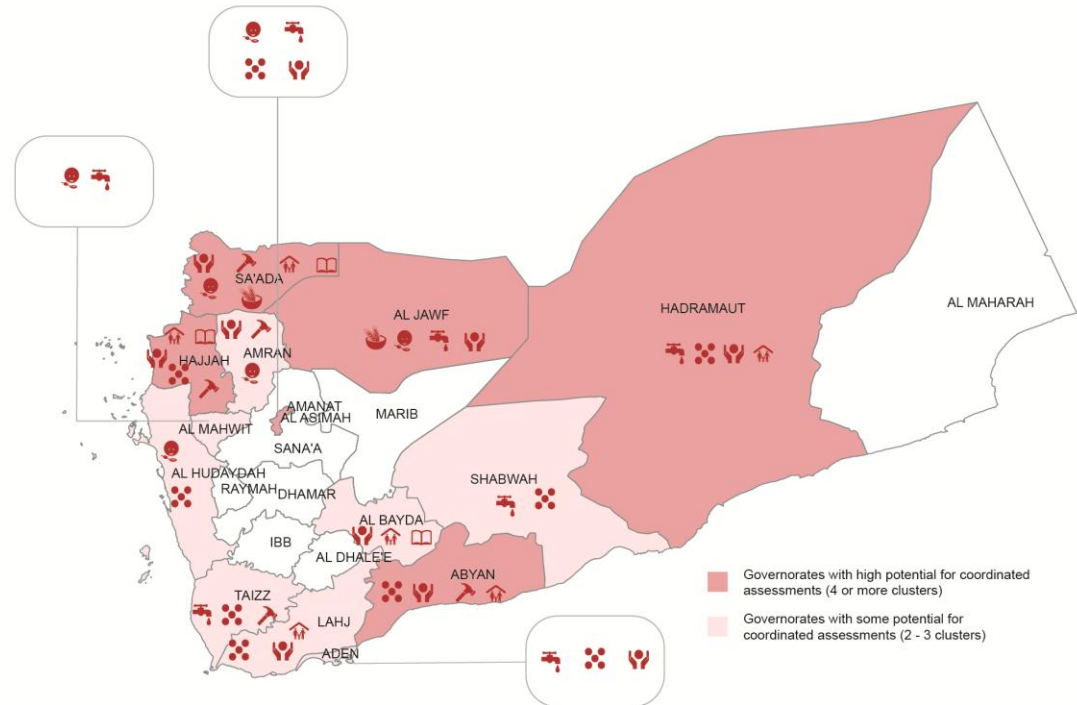
The data collected by most assessments in 2013 remain impossible to compare across agencies. OCHA continues to promote the coordinated assessments framework based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidance. The Needs Assessment Task Force will continue to work with the clusters in 2013 to finalize a platform to store and visualize harmonized assessment data based on common top-level indicators.

Needs assessments - gaps and plans (as of 20 May 2013)

■ Gap in data concerning humanitarian needs
■ Planned needs assessment until the end of 2013

Gov. P.Code	Governorate	Food Security	Nutrition	WASH	Health	Multi-Sector	Protection	Early Recovery	CCCM	Education	Logistics
11	Ibb	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
12	Abyan	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
13	Amanat Al Asimah	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
14	Al Bayda	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red
15	Taizz	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
16	Al Jawf	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
17	Hajjah	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
18	Al Hudaydah	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
19	Hadramaut	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
20	Dhamar	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
21	Shabwah	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
22	Sa'ada	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red
23	Sana'a	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
24	Aden	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
25	Lahj	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
26	Marib	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
27	Al Mahwit	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
28	Al Maharah	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
29	Amran	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
30	Al Dhale'e	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
31	Raymah	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

Governorates with potential for coordinated assessments where two or more clusters have identified gaps in needs assessments



Number of Governorates with gaps in humanitarian data for each cluster

Food Security	Nutrition	WASH	Health	Multi-Sector	Protection	Early Recovery	CCCM	Education	Logistics
2	6	11		9	10	5	6	3	

1.	Will there be a YHRP in 2014?	YES		
2.	2014 Strategic Planning Workshop dates:	1 September 2013		
3.	Needs Assessment Plan for the 2014 CAP: existing assessments, identification of gaps in assessment information, and planned assessments to fill gaps			
NEEDS ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED SINCE THE 2013 CAP PUBLICATION				
Link to assessment registry:				
http://yemen.humanitarianresponse.info/resources/assessment-registry				
Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject [include hyperlink if possible]
Food Security and Agriculture	Al-Hudaydah & Hajjah	ACF	January 2013	
Food Security and Agriculture	Dhamar Governorate	UNHCR, WFP & Government		Joint assessment
Food Security and Agriculture	Beit Al Faquee and Al Mansuriya districts in Al-Hudaydah Governorate	Oxfam	March-April 2013	EMMA (Emergency Market Mapping Assessment)
Food Security and Agriculture	Haradh district of Hajjah Governorate	Oxfam	April 2013	Livelihoods assessment Analysis of the vulnerability context looking at livelihood and resource strategies of the communities and making recommendations on appropriate interventions
Food Security and Agriculture	Al Shukna and Hays districts of Al-Hudaydah Governorate	Oxfam	May 2013	PCVA/PRA (Participatory Community Vulnerability Analysis/ Participatory Rural Assessment)
Food Security and Agriculture	Al-Hudaydah			Mid-Term Review of Oxfam DFID funded Emergency Food Security Response
Food Security and Agriculture Early Recovery			on-going	Multi-dimensional Livelihoods Assessment in Conflict Affected Areas of Yemen
Food Security and Agriculture	Hajjah Governorate, Haradh and Abs districts			Mid-Term Review of Oxfam ECHO-funded Humanitarian Aid
Nutrition	Abyan Governorate Children 6-59 months, and Households	Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), UNICEF, IOM, IRC	January 2013	Nutrition and Mortality Survey using SMART Methodology
Nutrition	Dhamar Governorate Children 6-59 months, and Households	MOPHP, UNICEF	April 2013	Nutrition and Mortality Survey using SMART Methodology

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject [include hyperlink if possible]
Nutrition	Sana'a Governorate	International Medical Corps (IMC)		Coverage evaluation of Emergency Nutrition Program
WASH	Hajjah, Al-Hudaydah, Amran and Raymah Governorates	UNICEF	October 2012	https://drive.google.com/?tab=wo&authuser=0#folders/0B3hGAfC0W9Q9ciNZVfVfaDk4X0k
Health	124 health facilities in a total of 82 districts in Abyan, Sa'ada, Aden, Lahj, Amran, Sana'a City, Al-Bayda, Taizz, Al-Jawf and Hajjah Governorates	WHO and MoPHP	6-12 April 2013 - data collection phase	Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) - assess and monitor the service availability and readiness of the health sector
Inter-cluster	Dhamar Governorate	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, Government's Executive Unit of IDPs, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), UNHCR	3-4 Feb 2013	Assessment of needs during conflict facing the IDPs in Dhamar Governorate
Health	5 districts in Sana'a Governorate	IMC	Feb-Mar 2013	Rapid assessment to identify the health facilities to be targeted as well as their needs, including training, equipment, supplies and pharmaceuticals needs
Health	All 21 governorates 7516 households random sample	UNICEF	Oct.201-Sept.2013	Social Protection Monitoring (SPM) survey
Health	20 governorates (106 districts)	UNICEF	Oct. 2012-July 2013	Baseline survey to assess needs and response indicators
Health	Ibb, Al-Hudaydah, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Socotra, Sana'a, Amran, Shabwah, Al-Jawf, Dhamar, Taizz and Lahj Governorate	UNFPA/USAID	2006-2011	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) assessment
Health	Haradh district (Hajjah Governorate)	WHO, MoPHP and MSF-Spain	8 May 2013	Health needs assessment of Haradh Hospital
Multi-sector	Kharaz refugee camp, Lahj Governorate and Sana'a City. Somalis and Non-Somalis refugees and asylum seekers.	UNHCR with the support of IDF, IRD, CSSW, INTERSOS, Save the Children, ADRA, NASCRA, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior, Immigration authorities	February 2013	Participatory assessment (Age, Gender, Diversity Mainstreaming). The Participatory Assessment focused mainly on the following themes: health, education, child protection, security and livelihood
Multi-sector	Somali and non-Somali arrivals along the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden coast	DRC	February 2013	Monthly summaries of daily protection monitoring, incident reports

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject [include hyperlink if possible]
Multi-sector	Somali and non-Somali arrivals along the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden coast	DRC	March 2013	Monthly summaries of daily protection monitoring, incident reports
Multi-sector	Somali and non-Somali arrivals along the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden coast	DRC	April 2013	Monthly summaries of daily protection monitoring, incident reports
Multi-sector	Taizz Governorate (Suweida village, host community)	DRC	February 2013	Rapid assessment of Suweida village
Multi-sector	Somali and non-Somali arrivals along the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden coast	DRC	January 2013	Monthly summaries of daily protection monitoring, incident reports
Protection and Shelter/CCCM /NFI Clusters	Aden Governorate (collective centers)	UNHCR, SHS and the Government's Executive IDP Unit	13 April 2013	Assessment for Registration Monitoring
Shelter/CCCM /NFI Cluster	Shabwah Governorate	UNHCR, SHS	22-23 April 2013	Rapid Needs Assessment Of War Affected People In Azzan (Shabwah)
All Clusters	Sana'a, Amran, Aden, Hajjah Governorates	UNHCR	18-20 April 2013	Participatory Assessment (Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming)
Protection and Shelter/CCCM /NFI Clusters	Dhamar Governorate	UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, DRC, UNFPA, EXU	3-4 February 2013	Dhamar Initial Assessment Report (AI-Bayda Joint Assessment)
Protection, Shelter/CCCM /NFI, Food Security and Agriculture, WASH Clusters	Al-Jawf and Marib Governorates	THFY	30 May 2013	Rapid Assessment in Al-Jawf and Marib
Protection Cluster	Sana'a Governorate	RAQEEB Organization	15 December 2012 – 15 May 2013	Child protection assessment in conflict affected areas in Arhab, Nehm and Bani Jarmooz districts of Sana'a Governorate
Early Recovery	Al-Jawf Governorate	IOM	April 2013	Situation and comparative assessment of livelihoods needs
Early Recovery	Al-Hudaydah: Beit Al Faquee, Al Mansuriya	OXFAM	March-April 2013	EMMA (Emergency Market Mapping Assessment)
Early Recovery	Haradh in Hajjah Governorate	OXFAM	April 2013	Livelihoods assessment

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject [include hyperlink if possible]
Education	Abyan, Lahj, Aden Governorates (school structures)	USAID	Sept. to Dec. 2012	Damage Assessment Abyan, Lahj, and Aden http://yemen.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/yemen.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/USAID_IRD%20Damage%20Assessment%20Abyan%20Presentation%2010%20Dec.pdf
Education	Al-Hudaydah , Hajjah , Amran , Sana'a and Aden Governorates	Save the Children	Dec. 2012	School Assessment for Education in Emergency Programme (Phase III) – <i>not published</i>
Education	Sa'ada, Marib, Sana'a, Aden, Lahj, Abyan Governorates	Ministry of Education & UNICEF	April 2013	Needs Assessment in conflict-affected schools for GPE Emergency programme.
Logistics	Sa'ada airport	WFP	April 2013	Safety and security assessment for WFP flights to the humanitarian agencies.

GAPS IN INFORMATION

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups	Issues of concern
Nutrition	Al-Hudaydah Governorate, children 6-59 months Households	-The last Nutrition Assessment was conducted in December 2011
Nutrition	Sa'ada and Al-Jawf Governorates (children 6-59 months, Households)	No standard nutrition assessment has been conducted in recent years due to inaccessibility
Nutrition	Al-Mahwit, Amran, Sana'a Governorates (children 6-59 months, Households)	Follow up nutrition surveys are required
Nutrition	Al-Hudaydah Governorate selected district	Coverage evaluation of emergency nutrition programme should be done for programmes which have been running since 2013
WASH	Ibb, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, Al-Jawf, Hadramaut, Shabwah, Aden, Marib, Al-Mahwit, Al-Maharah and Al-Dhale'e Governorates	Water and Sanitation
Multi-sector	Yemen-wide; particularly Lahj, Aden, Al-Hudaydah and Hajjah Governorates; non-Somali migrant populations	Number and type of protection violations, injuries and deaths caused by smugglers/traffickers and other criminals
Multi-sector	Yemen wide: particularly Aden, Taizz, Lahj, Shabwah, Abyan Governorates. Somali refugees	Magnitude of irregular/secondary movements among Somali refugees coming to Yemen

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups	Issues of concern
Multi-sector	Yemen-wide but particularly Al-Basateen (Aden Governorate), Kharaz refugee camp (Lahj Governorate), Mukalla (Hadramaut Governorate) and Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a Governorate); Somali refugees	Return intentions and movements to Somalia
Multi-sector	Non-Somali arrivals in Hajjah and Al-Hudaydah Governorates	Needs, movement dynamics and protection issues faced by migrant populations in north-western Yemen
Multi-sector	Hajjah Governorate; Non-Somali migrant populations in Haradh district	Needs, caseload and protection issues of stranded, injured and extorted migrants in and around Haradh
Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster	Sa'ada, Abyan, Hadramaut, Lahj, Hajjah, Al-Bayda Governorates	Needs on Shelter and None-Food items
Protection Cluster	Al-Jawf, Sa'ada, Lahj, Abyan, Hajjah, Hadramaut, Al-Bayda Governorates	Needs on Protection and Human Rights
Early Recovery	Sa'ada: Adh Dahir and Saqayn Hajjah: Abs and Mustaba Amran: Harf Sufyan and Raydah Abyan: Zenjubar and Lawder Taizz: Al Mukhaa, Mawiah and Al-Mudafaar	The planned livelihoods assessment will inform the design and development of two year Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery Programme for affected households, especially women and youths (girls and boys) in key governorates in the country
Early Recovery	Nationwide	True extent of IED, Cluster Munitions & ERW Contamination
Education	Haradh Camps (Hajjah Governorate)	Education and WASH facilities and supplies, Teachers' Training Needs, Gender Equity
Education	Sa'ada Governorate	Out of school children, access in areas where schools are closed, girls' access to education
Education	Al-Bayda Governorate	Impact of local conflict on education
Logistics	Central, South and North	Transportation, warehousing, fuel and air passengers services

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS				
Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Focus of investigation
Food Security and Agriculture	All governorates except Sa'ada and Al-Jawf	WFP	September 2013	Food Security Monitoring Survey
Nutrition	Al-Jawf Governorate (children 6-59 months, Households)	UNICEF/MOPHP/ Cluster Partners	June 2013	Nutritional status, mortality, morbidity, feeding practices, Household food security, Water and sanitation
Nutrition	Al-Mahwit Governorate (children 6-59 months, Households)	UNICEF/MOPHP/ Cluster Partners	July 2013	Nutritional status, mortality, morbidity, feeding practices, Household food security, Water and sanitation
Nutrition	Al-Hudaydah Governorate (children 6-59 months, Households)	UNICEF/MOPHP/ Cluster Partners	October 2013	Nutritional status, mortality, morbidity, feeding practices, Household food security, Water and sanitation
WASH	Sa'ada, Al-Bayda Governorates	UNICEF	September 2013	Water and Sanitation
WASH	Dhamar, Sana'a Governorates	UNICEF	October 2013	Water and Sanitation
Health Cluster	Abyan, Al-Dhale'e Governorates	UNICEF	Oct/ Nov 2013	EMONC assessment
Health / Nutrition	Kushar district – Hajjah Governorate	MDM-F	Sep 2013	PHC including nutrition needs in the district
Health	Abyan, Lahj, Aden Governorates (Women and men in Reproductive age group)	Merlin	July - August 2013	Reproductive health, PHC
Health	Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amran, Al-Hudaydah, Aden, Abyan, Lahj Governorates	WHO	July-Aug 2013	Health Services (overall) Availability and Provision in selected districts of target governorates
Health	Abyan Governorate (Al-Mahfad District Hospital)	WHO \ CSSW \ Abyan Health Office	10 Jun 2013	Hospital Needs Assessment with focus on Mass Casualty Management \ Basic Emergency Obstetrics\ Reproductive Health\ Nutrition\ Improving Hospital Capacity in general and Malaria Control in particular.
Health	Al-Dhale'e Governorate (Al-Dhale'e Governorate Hospital)	WHO \ Al-Dhale'e Health Office	15 Jun 2013	Hospital Needs Assessment with focus on Mass Casualty Management, Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Reproductive Health.

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Focus of investigation
Health	Shabwah Governorate - Ataqe District - Shabwah Governorate Hospital	WHO \ Shabwah Health Office	22 Jun 2013	Hospital Needs Assessment with focus on Mass Casualty Management, Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Reproductive Health.
Health	Shabwah Governorate (Azaan District Hospital)	WHO \ Shabwah Health Office	25 Jun 2013	Hospital Needs Assessment with focus on Mass Casualty Management, Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Reproductive Health.
Health	Abyan Governorate (All Health Facilities in all Districts)	WHO \ Abyan Health Office \ IOM \ IRC	20 August 2013	Primary Health Care and EPI Cold Chain Assessment
Multi-sector	Somali and non-Somali arrivals along the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden coast	DRC	Monthly May-December 2013	Monthly summaries of daily protection monitoring, incident reports
Multi-sector	Somali and Non-Somali arrivals in Hajjah and Al-Hudaydah Governorates	DRC	Monthly May-December 2013	Needs, movement dynamics and protection issues faced by migrant populations in north-western Yemen
Multi-sector	Lahj, Taizz, Hajjah Aden, Al-Hudaydah Governorates; Non-Somali migrant populations	DRC	Monthly – Jan to December 2013	Number and type of protection violations, injuries and deaths caused by smugglers and criminals
Multi-sector	Aden Governorate; Somali refugees	DRC	Monthly – May to December 2013	Return intentions and movements to Somalia
Multi-sector	Yemen-wide	DRC	August/September 2013	Quantitative data collection on protection risks, needs and movement dynamics of Ethiopian migrants in Yemen
Protection Cluster	Abyan, Hajjah, and Sa'ada Governorates	UNHCR, OXFAM	May to December 2013	Mapping of Services exercises

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Focus of investigation
Early Recovery and Child protection	Sa'ada: Adh Dhahir and Saqayn districts	UNDP	May to October 2013	Livelihoods
	Hajjah: Abs and Mustaba districts	UNDP	May to October 2013	Livelihoods
	Amran: Harf Sufyan and Raydah districts		May to October 2013	Livelihoods
	Abyan: Zenjubar and Lawder districts	UNDP	May to October 2013	Livelihoods
Taizz: Al Mukhaa, Mawiah and Al-Mudafaar districts	May to October 2013		Livelihoods	
		UNDP	May to October 2013	Livelihoods
Education	Al-Jawf Governorate	ADRA	2013 (not specified)	Education at household and community levels, as well as the capacity of the public education system.
Logistics	Hajjah : airstrip in Haradh,	WFP	August 2013	Need assessment for the possibility of WFP flight operation in Abbs (Haradh)

ANNEX: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING RESULTS TO DATE

Table 4: List of projects (grouped by sector/cluster)

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
CCCM / NFI / SHELTER								
YEM-13/S-NF/53955/R/5181	Reintegration Packages and Grants for Vulnerable Returnees (WITHDRAWN)	DRC	1,530,000	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/S-NF/54034/5834	Provision of culturally and environmentally sensitive transitional and permanent shelters to conflict affected households	NRC	2,839,000	2,839,000	2,839,000	-	100%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/S-NF/54932/298	Emergency Shelter Rehabilitation for Returnees to Abyan Governorate	IOM	4,608,985	4,608,985	-	4,608,985	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/S-NF/55407/12939	Improvement of living conditions for IDPs, Affected communities and returnees in 7 districts in the Governorates of (Hajja, Sana'a , Sa'ada and Abyan in governorates of Hajja, Sana'a , Sa'ada and Abyan	CSSW	2,898,000	2,898,000	-	2,898,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/S-NF/55525/R/6579	Yemen Emergency Contingency Plan (YECP)	ADRA	3,125,000	3,125,000	-	3,125,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/S-NF/56128/R/14970	Joint Need Assessment and Emergency response for Al-Jauf governorate (Alsawma'ah , Al-Quraishiah, Al-Malagem)districts , Hajjah (Harad, Abs) districts ,and Raimah (Al-Salafiah, Al-Gabeen, Mozher) districts.	THFY	256,013	256,013	-	256,013	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/S-NF/56164/R/120	Ensuring adequate access to Shelter, NFIs, and CCCM activities for vulnerable displaced persons and returnees in prioritized areas in Yemen	UNHCR	15,917,866	24,617,866	10,437,308	14,180,558	42%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
YEM-13/S-NF/56316/15860	Support to transitional shelter and permanent houses rehabilitation - Abyan IDPs and Non-Displaced War Affected population	SHS	253,920	253,920	-	253,920	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/S-NF/59025/R/16127	Provision of immediate shelter support and construction of transitional shelters to new and long term displaced IDPs in Northern Yemen through cash for work assistance, building reconstruction tools and NFI kits distribution	IH	-	940,000	-	940,000	0%	HIGH
Sub total for CCCM / NFI / SHELTER			31,428,784	39,538,784	13,276,308	26,262,476	34%	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES								
YEM-13/CSS/56072/R/13115	Intra-cluster and INGOs Support in Information Management and Mapping	iMMAP	866,598	737,765	513,704	224,061	70%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/CSS/56333/R/119	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Yemen	OCHA	5,242,816	4,858,714	4,359,165	499,549	90%	HIGH
YEM-13/CSS/56348/R/5139	Security Information – Enhanced enabling security information capability and support security operation (WITHDRAWN)	UNDSS	260,459	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/CSS/59014/R/5139	Security Information and Operations - Enhanced Security Information Capability and Security Operational Support	UNDSS	-	200,300	-	200,300	0%	HIGH
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			6,369,873	5,796,779	4,872,869	923,910	84%	
EARLY RECOVERY								
YEM-13/ER/53847/5162	Abyan Quick Response Plan	Mercy Corps	3,450,000	3,450,000	-	3,450,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/54424/R/5120	Integrated livelihoods and early recovery project for vulnerable women and men in Yemen.	OXFAM GB	5,000,000	2,897,500	523,560	2,373,940	18%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/54503/5181	Community conflict management in South Yemen	DRC	233,585	233,585	-	233,585	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/54512/5181	Building humanitarian response and institutional capacity among local NGOs in Yemen	DRC	473,179	473,179	-	473,179	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/54810/8058	Youth empowerment and radicalization prevention	IRW	4,209,000	4,209,000	-	4,209,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/55076/776	Early Recovery Cluster Coordination at Central and Field levels	UNDP	125,000	125,000	-	125,000	0%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
YEM-13/ER/55100/298	Rebuilding Livelihoods in Abyan Governorate to Support Early Recovery	IOM	4,909,495	4,909,495	300,000	4,609,495	6%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/55521/5660	Early Recovery Intervention in Ja'ar and Zinjibar Districts (Abyan Governorate)	INTERMEDIOS	219,440	219,440	-	219,440	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56025/R/776	Support to Elimination of landmines/ERW threats in the North (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	1,177,000	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56029/776	Livelihoods Development and Restoration	UNDP	3,250,000	3,250,000	-	3,250,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56032/776	Joint Capacity Development of NGOs	UNDP	1,812,000	1,812,000	-	1,812,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56306/R/14970	Strengthening the Capacity of Yemeni Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)	THFY	242,500	242,500	-	242,500	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56308/15823	Rehabilitation of small project to sustain durable solutions urging Abyan returnees	FAF	102,298	102,298	-	102,298	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56309/15823	Youths Livelihood's Opportunities Program	FAF	76,374	76,374	-	76,374	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56321/8058	Community Peacebuilding Initiative for Rada'a/Ar Ryashyyah districts district (Al Baidha governorate)	IRW	2,153,000	2,153,000	-	2,153,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56328/R/776	Support to Elimination of landmines/ERW threats in the South (WITHDRAWN)	UNDP	1,323,000	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56330/776	Small infrastructure projects for communities affected by Conflict and Political Instability	UNDP	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/56362/5349	Assistance to victims of mines / explosive remnants of war (ERWs) and conflict victims in need of rehabilitation and psycho-social services, and to internally displaced people (IDPs) / returnees living with injuries or disabilities	HI	1,650,000	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/56918/R/15910	Economic Empowerment of young people in Hadramout (Technical and handicraft training)	AFD	240,000	240,000	-	240,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/56919/R/15910	Economic Empowerment of Woman in Hadramout - Republic of Yemen	AFD	370,000	370,000	-	370,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/59129/R/6579	Yemen, Abyan and Lahj Livelihood Assistance	ADRA	-	610,000	-	610,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/59264/R/776	Support to Eliminate the Impact from Mines and ERW Phase IV	UNDP	-	10,094,940	2,301,225	7,793,715	23%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
Sub total for EARLY RECOVERY			31,465,871	37,568,311	3,124,785	34,443,526	8%	
EDUCATION								
YEM-13/E/54016/15777	Education Support for Children of IDPs and Returnees in the Conflict Affected Areas of Abyan and Lahj Governorates (I Miss my School Campaign)	NFDHR	824,000	824,000	-	824,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/E/54137/5834	Provision of secure access to a protective education and skills learning environment for IDP and vulnerable children & youth in conflict affected areas	NRC	909,500	909,500	-	909,500	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/E/55114/R/124	Improve Quality of Learning and access for 500,000 IDPs, marginalized and disadvantaged children in the South and North of Yemen	UNICEF	12,759,300	12,759,300	2,711,337	10,047,963	21%	HIGH
YEM-13/E/55415/R/6079	Ensuring Children's Right to Education in Emergencies	SC	6,000,000	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/E/56917/R/15910	Computing Secondary School Management Activities	AFD	82,969	82,969	-	82,969	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/E/59300/R/6079	Emergency Education	SC	-	3,456,000	-	3,456,000	0%	MEDIUM
Sub total for EDUCATION			20,575,769	19,431,769	2,711,337	16,720,432	14%	
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE								
YEM-13/A/53798/R/5181	Combating food insecurity and improving livelihoods among conflict affected and marginalized populations	DRC	1,350,559	1,350,559	-	1,350,559	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54144/5271	Improving the food security situation and restoring livelihoods of the most vulnerable population in Central-west governorates of Yemen	ACF - France	2,967,545	2,967,545	863,159	2,104,386	29%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54179/15347	Integrated Food Security and Livelihood Project for Conflict Affected Communities of Hajja – Hodeida Governorates – Yemen	VHI	1,805,000	1,805,000	-	1,805,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54689/R/123	Improving vulnerable households' food insecurity status in Hajjah Governorate through women-led backyard food production.	FAO	3,506,320	3,506,320	-	3,506,320	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54691/R/123	Protection and restoration of essential agricultural livelihood assets of displaced families and their host communities in Hajjah, and returnees in Abyan Governorate. (WITHDRAWN)	FAO	2,230,000	1,693,311	1,693,311	-	100%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
YEM-13/A/54692/123	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification in Yemen (IPC) Phase Two	FAO	850,000	850,000	-	850,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/A/54694/6079	Food Security and Asset Recovery Program for Vulnerable Yemeni Families	SC	12,325,000	12,325,000	-	12,325,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54711/123	Strengthening food security and agriculture coordination in Yemen	FAO	754,864	754,864	-	754,864	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54711/561	Strengthening food security and agriculture coordination in Yemen	WFP	-	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54715/R/123	Resilient livelihood improvement based on rehabilitation and efficient use of water harvesting techniques.	FAO	4,680,000	4,680,000	500,000	4,180,000	11%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54789/R/6579	Abyan and Lahj Food Assistance Project (ALFA)	ADRA	5,822,918	2,911,458	-	2,911,458	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54811/R/6971	Food Assistance and Early Recovery for Lahj (WITHDRAWN)	RI	5,875,100	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54819/6971	Improving Food Security in Central West Yemen (IFS – CWY)	RI	1,993,038	1,993,038	-	1,993,038	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54833/5645	Contributing to improve the food security and agricultural livelihoods and strengthening resilience for vulnerable conflict and non-conflict affected households in Hajja, Amran, Raymah, Lahj	CARE International	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/54847/8058	Improving Water Management System for Agriculture and food security in Yemen	IRW	4,930,843	4,930,843	-	4,930,843	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/A/54870/R/6458	Improvement of the food security and early recovery of vulnerable rural communities by supporting livelihoods	ACTED	7,218,572	7,218,572	5,109,329	2,109,243	71%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/55059/298	Rebuilding Livelihoods in Al-Jawf Governorate to Support Early Recovery	IOM	3,842,895	3,842,895	-	3,842,895	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/A/57080/5465	Reduction of structural factors of Food Insecurity in rural areas of Dhamar Governorate, Yemen	France RC	920,200	920,200	-	920,200	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/A/57081/5465	Reduction of structural factors of Food Insecurity in rural areas of Al Daleh Governorate, Yemen	France RC	759,700	759,700	-	759,700	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/ER/53824/R/5120	Integrated food security and early recovery project for vulnerable women and men in Yemen.	OXFAM GB	17,250,000	7,187,500	4,240,857	2,946,643	59%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
YEM-13/ER/54057/14879	Improving Food Security of Vulnerable People in Al Hodeidah and Raymah Governorates	PU-AMI	2,183,330	2,183,330	-	2,183,330	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/ER/54141/5834	Protection of IDPs, Returnees and conflict affected communities in Aden & Abyan through enhancement of their food security and livelihood conditions.	NRC	4,449,997	4,449,997	2,403,953	2,046,044	54%	HIGH
YEM-13/F/53845/5162	Taiz and Lahj Emergency Food Security Program	Mercy Corps	7,600,000	7,600,000	-	7,600,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/F/54865/561	Emergency Food support to food insecure and conflict affected people	WFP	207,346,457	207,346,457	130,483,487	76,862,970	63%	HIGH
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE			303,162,338	283,776,589	145,294,096	138,482,493	51%	
HEALTH								
YEM-13/H/53769/122	Delivery of essential package of life saving health care services and revitalization of health services for IDPs, host and other affected communities including nutritional surveillance and mass casualty management during potential violence	WHO	24,460,200	24,460,200	5,568,578	18,891,622	23%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/53787/122	Surveillance and response to epidemics and other public health events of national concern; prevention, control and treatment of vaccine preventable and endemic diseases in the affected areas of Yemen	WHO	4,916,650	4,916,650	600,000	4,316,650	12%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/53885/122	Health cluster coordination at central and field levels for effective humanitarian action	WHO	588,500	588,500	-	588,500	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/53902/6971	Primary Health Care Support for Vulnerable Communities in Sa'ada, Hajja and Taez	RI	2,315,371	2,315,371	-	2,315,371	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/53949/1171	Implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in crisis	UNFPA	2,099,786	2,099,786	458,024	1,641,762	22%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54511/6079	Emergency Primary Health Care and Emergency Reproductive Health Services	SC	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54739/8772	Medical support to the conflict affected population, Yemen	MDM France	662,329	662,329	-	662,329	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54803/6579	Emergency Medical Assistance in Camp III Haradh, phase II (EMACH II)	ADRA	610,000	610,000	-	610,000	0%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
YEM-13/H/54957/5179	Integrated Primary Health Services for Conflict Affected People in Aden and Abyan Governorates in Yemen	IRC	1,883,500	1,883,500	-	1,883,500	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54989/13062	Prevent excess morbidity, mortality and disability of population "particularly women" affected by Abyan crisis due to lack of emergency RH services	YFCA	472,500	472,500	-	472,500	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/55064/5195	Essential Primary Health Services to vulnerable and host populations in 4 districts in Hodeida governorate Yemen.	MERLIN	1,585,672	1,585,672	-	1,585,672	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/55371/5160	Provision of Maternal and Child Health Care to the Most Vulnerable Populations in Sana'a Governorate	IMC	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	100%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/56088/298	Provision of Life Saving Health Care to Crisis Affected Populations and Health System Recovery Support in Abyan and Al Jawf Governorates	IOM	3,927,420	3,927,420	752,320	3,175,100	19%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/56116/298	Providing Life Saving Health and Psycho-social Care Services for Vulnerable Migrants Stranded in Haradh, Hajja	IOM	1,126,062	1,126,062	650,738	475,324	58%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/56149/124	Excess mortality and morbidity among girls, boys and women in humanitarian crisis is prevented through mass vaccination campaigns, outreach services and rehabilitation of the primary health care system targeting vulnerable populations in the affected governorates.	UNICEF	6,900,000	6,900,000	2,152,977	4,747,023	31%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/56323/5109	HIV prevention among youth IDPs and hosting communities	UNAIDS	104,325	104,325	-	104,325	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/58939/R/6579	ERF Funded Project - Al Jawf Emergency Medical Assistance (JEMA)	ADRA	264,267	264,267	264,267	-	100%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/59000/R/6579	Sana'a Emergency Medical Assistance (SEMA)	ADRA	-	350,905	-	350,905	0%	MEDIUM
Sub total for HEALTH			58,916,582	59,267,487	11,446,904	47,820,583	19%	
LOGISTICS								
YEM-13/CSS/56367/561	Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'adah	WFP	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,381,138	218,862	86%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered (%)	Priority
Sub total for LOGISTICS			1,600,000	1,600,000	1,381,138	218,862	86%	
MULTI-SECTOR : REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND MIGRANTS								
YEM-13/MS/54181/R/561	Protracted Relief and Recovery Assistance for Refugees in Yemen	WFP	3,944,701	3,944,701	3,505,294	439,407	89%	HIGH
YEM-13/MS/54516/R/5181	Human-rights based response to protection risks faced by new arrivals (migrants, asylum seekers and refugees) to Yemen	DRC	461,320	784,900	537,634	247,266	68%	HIGH
YEM-13/MS/54806/6579	Joint Economic and Social Support Project, Phase II (JESS II)	ADRA	415,000	415,000	-	415,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/MS/55275/R/120	Provision of International Protection and Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Yemen	UNHCR	34,452,288	34,504,788	12,708,170	21,796,618	37%	HIGH
YEM-13/MS/55411/5660	Identification and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking	INTERSOS	57,000	57,000	-	57,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/MS/56067/298	Humanitarian Assistance for Emergency Voluntary Return of Stranded Migrants Ex Yemen	IOM	5,485,305	5,485,305	735,528	4,749,777	13%	HIGH
YEM-13/MS/56078/298	Providing Life Saving Humanitarian and Protection Services for Vulnerable Migrants at Points of Arrival along the Southern and Western Coast of Yemen and in Detention Facilities	IOM	3,796,170	3,796,170	509,031	3,287,139	13%	HIGH
YEM-13/MS/56310/5861	Community Based Support Program for Urban Refugees , Sana'a	IRD	1,837,216	1,837,216	250,000	1,587,216	14%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/MS/58940/R/8922	ERF Funded Project - Primary health services, provision of essential medicines through existing health units/centres and mobile clinics, capacity-building for medical cadre, health & hygiene awareness & provisions of basic personal hygiene items.	HAD	247,264	247,264	247,264	-	100%	HIGH
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR : REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND MIGRANTS			50,696,264	51,072,344	18,492,921	32,579,423	36%	

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

NUTRITION									
YEM-13/H/53699/122	Supporting of nutrition services and malnutrition case management by establishment of stabilization centres	WHO	1,465,000	1,465,000	-	1,465,000	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/53837/5162	Emergency Nutrition Program in Taiz and Lahj	Mercy Corps	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	MEDIUM	
YEM-13/H/53892/6971	Comprehensive Nutrition Assistance in Hajjah and Sa'ada Governorates	RI	1,650,000	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54064/5271	Emergency nutritional interventions for crisis-affected population in northern and central-west governorates of Yemen	ACF - France	2,805,600	2,805,600	-	2,805,600	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54138/15347	Life-saving community based management of MAM and SAM and Maternal and Child Health Promotion in 6 districts in Al Hodeida Governorate & Hajja Governorate.	VHI	1,240,000	1,240,000	-	1,240,000	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54192/561	Nutrition assistance to vulnerable people in Yemen	WFP	38,998,204	38,998,204	23,931,790	15,066,414	61%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54245/R/5195	Community based Emergency Nutrition Intervention to girls and boys under 5 and PLW (pregnant & lactating Women) with moderate and severe acute malnutrition in four districts in Hodeidah Governorate, Yemen	MERLIN	940,186	940,186	-	940,186	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54502/6079	Emergency Response to Malnutrition Crisis	SC	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,999,975	4,000,025	50%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54541/R/124	Scaling up the integrated management of severe acute under nutrition among under 5 girls and boys approach in the most vulnerable communities in Yemen.	UNICEF	24,452,004	24,452,004	7,002,318	17,449,686	29%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54641/15594	Contributing to saving the lives of acutely malnourished girls and boys through treatment, rehabilitation, awareness and involving community focusing on other child health aspects..	SOUL	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54732/8772	Nutrition support to the conflict affected population, Yemen	MDM France	366,716	366,716	-	366,716	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54814/12692	Emergency Support to Integrated Project to address malnutrition through community approach and Health Education in 9 districts of Taiz, Lahj and Abyan Governorates	QC	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	0%	HIGH	
YEM-13/H/54814/12939	Emergency Support to Integrated Project to address malnutrition through community approach and Health Education in 9 districts of Taiz, Lahj and Abyan Governorates	CSSW	-	-	-	-	0%	HIGH	

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

YEM-13/H/54829/14879	Malnutrition Management Programme for Under 5 years girls and boys and Women in Hodeidah and Raymah Governorates.	PU-AMI	2,150,000	2,150,000	-	2,150,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54838/8058	IRY Aden and Lahj Nutrition Project	IRW	2,061,632	2,061,632	-	2,061,632	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54840/6458	Improvement of community based management, prevention and cure of acute malnutrition in Hodeidah, Ibb, Ad Dhalee and Raymah.	ACTED	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54953/5179	Nutrition Assistance for Conflict Affected People in Southern Yemen	IRC	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54978/298	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition Among Boys and Girls under Five Years Old, Pregnant and Lactating Women in Abyan and Al-Jawf Governorates	IOM	1,895,880	1,895,880	148,715	1,747,165	8%	HIGH
YEM-13/H/54992/12940	Prevention of malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups in Abyan governorate	YWU	340,000	340,000	-	340,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/H/55385/5160	Nutrition Assistance to Vulnerable Populations in Yemen	IMC	975,000	975,000	943,498	31,502	97%	HIGH
Sub total for NUTRITION			96,020,222	96,020,222	36,026,296	59,993,926	38%	
PROTECTION								
YEM-13/MA/55557/R/124	Mine Risk Education (MRE) for conflict affected people and internally displaced people (IDPs), including boys and girls, in affected, prioritized districts in northern and southern governorates of Yemen	UNICEF	1,500,000	1,750,000	1,150,000	600,000	66%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/53237/5660	Protection Monitoring of IDP returnees and psycho-social support to most vulnerable among returnees and war affected host communities in Abyan Governorate	INTERSOS	598,146	598,146	235,660	362,486	39%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/53957/R/5181	Building community protection networks in conflict-affected areas (WITHDRAWN)	DRC	673,030	-	-	-	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/54035/R/5120	Protection: Ensuring people at risk have access to emergency services (WITHDRAWN)	OXFAM GB	145,000	-	-	-	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/54078/R/1171	Improving the identification of GBV cases and the access to quality care services and support through capacity-building and field assessment.	UNFPA	1,032,550	1,532,550	770,463	762,087	50%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/54767/8058	Protection-women, children and communities at risk (IDPs and host communities)	IRW	10,371,275	10,371,275	-	10,371,275	0%	MEDIUM

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

YEM-13/P-HR-RL/54846/5162	Child Protection in Conflict-Affected Schools in Sana'a Governorate	Mercy Corps	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55069/298	Providing Humanitarian Assistance and Protection to Migrant Children Stranded in Haradh	IOM	1,657,635	1,657,635	-	1,657,635	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55383/15809	Women empowerment in conflict affected areas	ROHR	153,880	153,880	-	153,880	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55384/15809	Justice promotion and legislation development for protection of human rights in Yemen	ROHR	136,480	136,480	-	136,480	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55403/12939	Ensuring a protective environment for boys and girls including adolescents affected by armed conflicts In Hajja ,Lahj, Sana'a, Amran and Abyan governorates	CSSW	1,652,500	1,652,500	-	1,652,500	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55412/R/5660	Enhancing protection for unaccompanied children in Hajjah Governorate, Yemen (WITHDRAWN)	INTERSOS	300,000	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55516/5025	OHCHR support to the protection response - protection and promotion of human rights of the affected population in Yemen	OHCHR	514,700	514,700	99,726	414,974	19%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55560/R/124	Monitoring, reporting and advocacy to protect children from grave child rights violations in conflict affected areas in Yemen	UNICEF	1,375,000	1,375,000	249,142	1,125,858	18%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55699/R/124	Protection of unaccompanied / separated / trafficked / smuggled boys and girls in Yemen; including unaccompanied migrant children from the Horn of Africa.	UNICEF	975,000	975,000	-	975,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55706/R/124	Protection of conflict/civil unrest affected and other vulnerable girls and boys from violence, neglect, exploitation and abuse in the prioritized districts of northern, southern, western and central governorates of Yemen	UNICEF	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,366,143	3,633,857	27%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55722/R/124	Child Protection OAR/Sub-Cluster Preparedness and Coordination in priority districts within northern, southern, western and central governorates of Yemen	UNICEF	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/55780/6079	Ensuring a protective environment for boys and girls, including adolescents, affected by armed conflict and natural disasters	SC	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,530,456	2,469,544	38%	HIGH
YEM-13/P-HR-RL/56064/R/120	Coordinated Protection Monitoring, Response and Advocacy on the Protection Concerns of girls, boys, women and men in displacement and conflict affected areas in Yemen	UNHCR	9,467,286	11,267,278	955,897	10,311,381	8%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

YEM-13/P-HR-RL/56219/5645	Project is already funded: Integrated Emergency Response Programme for Yemen Phase III (2012-2013)- Protection	CARE International	85,692	85,692	92,892	(7,200)	108%	MEDIUM
Sub total for PROTECTION			40,838,174	42,270,136	6,450,379	35,819,757	15%	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE								
YEM-13/WS/53588/R/15525	Capacity-building for WASH and emergency response	Progressio	776,106	872,905	-	872,905	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/53697/122	Provision of WASH services for health facilities in conflict affected areas	WHO	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/53841/5162	Urgent Rehabilitation of Water Networks in Southern Yemen	Mercy Corps	5,000,000	5,000,000	165,461	4,834,539	3%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/WS/54023/5834	WASH Response to conflict affected communitie	NRC	1,471,250	1,471,250	-	1,471,250	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54026/R/5120	Integrated WASH response for communities affected by conflict, food insecurity and malnutrition in Yemen	OXFAM GB	11,480,000	2,536,000	1,685,844	850,156	66%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54209/5150	Expand urgent need on WASH support for communities in Hajja and Sana'a Governorates	ZOA Refugee Care	1,997,000	1,997,000	-	1,997,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54213/5162	Rehabilitation of Water Systems in Conflict-Affected Schools in Sana'a Governorate	Mercy Corps	273,000	273,000	-	273,000	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/WS/54764/R/6971	Improving WASH in Hajjah Governorate	RI	1,479,266	894,822	-	894,822	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54799/R/6579	Yemen Emergency Contingency Plan/WASH	ADRA	1,488,150	1,488,150	-	1,488,150	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54871/6458	Emergency improvement of WASH environment in communities affected or at high risk of food insecurity and malnutrition.	ACTED	2,855,509	2,855,509	-	2,855,509	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54872/298	Life-Saving Assistance & Essential WASH Infrastructure Rehabilitation for IDPs and Host Communities in Abyan	IOM	4,091,900	4,091,900	406,707	3,685,193	10%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54875/R/14970	Promote hygiene amongst vulnerable Abyan IDPs who are living in Aden schools to avoid public health risks (WITHDRAWN)	THFY	339,488	-	-	-	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/54895/298	Enhancing Water Management, Hygiene and Community-Led Sanitation in Al-Jawf Governorate	IOM	2,804,550	2,804,550	-	2,804,550	0%	MEDIUM
YEM-13/WS/54956/5179	Emergency Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene response in Abyan governorate	IRC	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	HIGH

YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REVIEW 2013

YEM-13/WS/55372/5645	Contributing to improved/maintained health through improved WASH Interventions for IDPs and vulnerable conflict and non-conflict affected people in Hajjah, Amran, Raymah, and Lahj Governorate	CARE International	3,000,000	3,000,000	493,257	2,506,743	16%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/55386/5160	WASH Assistance to Vulnerable Populations in Yemen	IMC	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/55409/5660	Life Saving intervention on WASH for host communities in Midi and Hayran Districts	INTERSOS	334,400	334,400	-	334,400	0%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/56021/124	WASH Emergency Project for Yemen	UNICEF	27,772,491	27,772,491	7,069,784	20,702,707	25%	HIGH
YEM-13/WS/56057/6079	WASH Assistance for Affected Yemeni Children and their Families	SC	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,235,865	3,764,135	37%	MEDIUM
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			75,763,110	65,991,977	12,056,918	53,935,059	18%	
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED								
YEM-13/SNYS/57086/8487	Emergency Response Fund for Yemen - projected needs \$15 million (the figure shown for 'funding' is the unallocated balance of the fund)	ERF (OCHA)	-	-	8,566,040	n/a	n/a	HIGH
YEM-13/SNYS/58094/R/120	to be allocated	UNHCR	-	-	5,897,333	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	14,463,373	n/a	n/a	
Grand Total			716,836,987	702,334,398	269,597,324	432,737,074	38%	

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 July 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table 5: Humanitarian funding to projects coordinated in the appeal (per donor)

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)		(\$)
United States	60,093,862	22%	-
Japan	51,277,486	19%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	44,003,590	16%	-
European Commission	33,520,401	12%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	17,487,471	6%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	16,800,822	6%	-
Canada	10,223,954	4%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	7,003,688	3%	-
Sweden	6,404,329	2%	-
United Kingdom	5,948,132	2%	-
Switzerland	3,163,959	1%	-
Finland	2,570,800	1%	-
Australia	2,408,478	1%	-
Norway	2,263,547	1%	-
Denmark	2,242,160	1%	-
India	1,839,663	1%	-
Germany	1,308,901	0%	-
Saudi Arabia	687,761	0%	-
Ireland	255,428	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	92,892	0%	-
Grand Total	269,597,324	100%	-

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

* Zeros in both the funding and uncommitted pledges columns indicate that no value has been reported for in-kind contributions.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 July 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table 6: Total humanitarian funding (appeal plus other) per donor

Yemen 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Donor	Funding** (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	62,783,425	21%	-
Japan	52,277,486	17%	-
European Commission	50,590,477	17%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	44,003,590	15%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	17,487,471	6%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	16,800,822	6%	-
Canada	11,684,519	4%	-
Switzerland	8,540,303	3%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	7,003,688	2%	-
Sweden	6,404,329	2%	-
United Kingdom	5,948,132	2%	-
Australia	3,441,536	1%	-
Norway	2,690,897	1%	-
Finland	2,570,800	1%	-
Germany	2,468,658	1%	-
Denmark	2,242,160	1%	-
India	1,839,663	1%	-
United Arab Emirates	1,361,285	0%	-
Saudi Arabia	687,761	0%	-
Ireland	255,428	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	92,892	0%	-
Grand Total	301,175,322	100%	-

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

Zeros in both the funding and uncommitted pledges columns indicate that no value has been reported for in-kind contributions.

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Table 7: Humanitarian funding to projects not coordinated in the appeal (per sector)

Other Humanitarian Funding to Yemen 2013
as of 1 July 2013

IASC Standard Sector	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)		(\$)
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,465,907	20%	-
FOOD	1,361,285	4%	-
HEALTH	1,159,757	4%	-
MINE ACTION	427,350	1%	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	22,163,699	70%	-
Grand Total	31,577,998	100%	-

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

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Table 8: Requirements and funding to date per Gender Marker score

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Gender marker	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	1,590,742	3,030,742	863,355	2,167,387	28%	-
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	275,856,559	272,201,060	71,865,650	200,335,410	26%	-
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	395,727,617	387,611,460	178,229,648	209,381,812	46%	-
0-No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	41,195,471	37,153,371	8,177,789	28,975,582	22%	-
Not applicable - Only used for very small number of projects, such as "support services"	2,466,598	2,337,765	1,894,842	442,923	81%	-
Not Specified	-	-	8,566,040	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	716,836,987	702,334,398	269,597,324	432,737,074	38%	-

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

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Table 9: Requirements and funding to date per geographical area

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013
as of 1 July 2013

Location	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
NORTH	64,842,712	59,121,268	5,526,085	53,595,183	9%	-
OTHER	582,525,464	584,962,817	244,540,724	340,422,093	42%	-
SOUTH	69,221,547	58,003,049	4,819,878	53,183,171	8%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	247,264	247,264	14,710,637	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	716,836,987	702,334,398	269,597,324	432,737,074	38%	-

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

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